

SECOND SECTION

LOWELL MASS. SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 22 1918

SECOND SECTION

EDDYSTONE HAS BECOME VAST  
FACTORY FOR MAKING RIFLESDeath Weapons for American Soldiers in  
France Turned Out at Rate of 5000 a  
Day or Million a Year

BY FREDERICK M. KERBY.

(N. E. A. Staff Correspondent).

(Passed by United States Censor).

EDDYSTONE, Pa., Sept.—More than 5000 rifles each day—the best ever made by any soldier in any war—is the present output of the country's largest rifle manufacturing plant.

The Eddystone plant of the Midvale Steel &amp; Ordnance company is producing more than half the entire output of rifles in the United States. The goal set for 1918 is 1,000,000 rifles, and the plant officials believe this figure will be exceeded by at least 200,000.

Eddystone is manufacturing the modified Enfield rifle—the Springfield-Enfield, as it is called. This factory was built originally to produce the Lee-Enfield for the British government. When we declared war the plant was commanded by our government.

In order that our Springfield ammunition might be used interchangeably with all rifles, the plant was ordered to build a modified Enfield, rechambered.

Like all war plants turning out supplies in quantity, the Eddystone factory impresses the visitor with its immensity. Here is the equivalent of a small town producing nothing but rifles. Under the orders of General Manager C. H. Schlecks are approximately 14,000 employees: 11,000 men and 3000 women. There are a million and a half square feet of floor space under cover in the 26-acre reservation that contains the factory.

Rifles are made of highest grade nickel, steel and walnut. About 150 tons of steel and 10,000 "blanks" for gun stocks move into the factory every day. The steel comes in bars and rods from eight steel plants. I saw a stock on the shelves of six million dollars' worth of steel—the largest assortment ever collected. At another part of the plant are the drying kilns where the wood is seasoned before going to the mills that cut and work it into the beautifully finished piece that receives the gun barrel, receiver, chamber and magazine of the rifle.

At the rate Eddystone is producing rifles, approximately 15,000,000, separate operations take place in this plant every day, including the inspection operations. Not counting screws and some assembled parts, there are 84 major parts in the modified Enfield. Each part in the modified Enfield. Each rifle requires two and one-half months for completion. That means that there are at all times in process of manufacture at least 300,000 rifles.

## A Quarter Century Ago

Says the old Sun of Sept. 20:

"The marriage of Mr. Ralph A. Simmons of the A. L. Klitredze Co. to Miss Eva V. Travers took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Garin, O.M.I., at the parochial residence of the Oblate Fathers on Merrimack street. Miss Anna Travers, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and the best man was Mr. Joseph Legault. At the conclusion of the ceremony the young couple was driven to the home of the bride's parents, 38 West Fifteenth street, where a reception was held. Many friends of the

happy couple were present to extend their good wishes for future success and happiness. A number of beautiful and costly wedding gifts were received by the newly married couple from their numerous friends. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons left on a wedding tour which will include a visit to New York and Chicago. Upon their return they will reside in Wachusett street."

Went to the Fair

On Sept. 20 quarter century ago, according to The Sun of that time, Mr. A. L. Russell left Lowell with the following people for the World's Fair at Chicago: Mrs. W. S. McElroy, Mrs. J. Cechrane, Mrs. J. W. Heald, Mrs. Warren Clifford, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Mrs. Alberta Hall, Mr. C. H. Herrick, Mr. Walter Parker and wife, Mrs. O. Simpson, Mrs. A. E. Aross and son, Mr. R. S. Hoyt and wife, Miss Long, Miss Scarle, Mrs. C. F. Hatch, Miss Fellows, Mrs. A. E. McCurdy, Mr. W. J. Hardy and wife, Mr. James G. Hill, Mrs. C. T. Crosby, Miss Alice Crosby, Mr. F. M. Farley and wife, Mrs. J. C. Deming and daughter, Miss Stella Monroe, Mr. A. C. Steady, Mr. M. W. Hall, Mr. F. R. Shattuck, Jr., Mr. J. Phillips, Miss A. S. Poole, Mrs. L. M. Dennis, Mrs. F. Goward, Miss Pickford, Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Mrs. A. R. Stevens, Mrs. Sarah Danforth, Mr. H. O. Brooks, Mr. C. H. Fulton, Mr. S. S. Gould and wife, D. L. Page, wife and mother.

The Annual Friend

In the old Sun is given the following report on the remains of "The Annual Friend" and its leaders:

"W. H. Anderson, Esq., has rendered his report on the condition of the defunct Annual Friend order. He finds that a bad management of affairs existed; that the officers took unduly large salaries; that the securities on their bonds were worthless and that they made a practice of purchasing certificates individually for \$40 each

## YOUNG MEN OF DRAFTABLE AGE

Consider

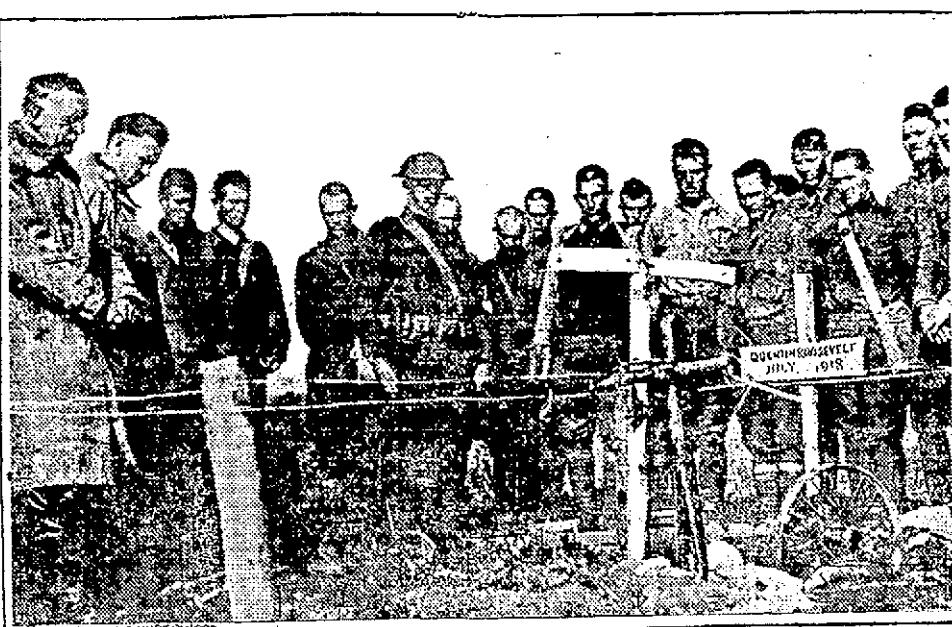
## Student Army Training Corps

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Applicants must be graduates of High School or  
have equivalent preparationFor information apply to Charles H. Barnes, President, Lowell Tex-  
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SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 30th



QUENTIN ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE

American officers are here shown placing a cross on the grave of Lieutenant Roosevelt while Bishop Wilson recites a prayer. Young Roosevelt was killed when his airplane was brought down July 14. The German marker is shown in this picture have since been removed.

and then voting to pay \$100 each for them out of the treasury.

"He found that Smith took out \$8500 in salaries. Staples accepted \$14,000 salary, Wall over \$12,000, and Marr about \$13,000.

"Smith owes the order \$6657; Wall, \$9120; Staples and Marr, \$10,385.91 each. Moreover, Staples overbilled his account to the amount of \$1390.76 and no explanation of this has been offered."

Big Mill Strike

"Operatives in the Massachusetts mills say that the notices of a cut-down were posted in the various departments today. The amount of the cut-down is not mentioned.

"In the Middlesex mills, the notice states that the cut-down will only be temporary. Some months ago there was a raise of 7 per cent in this mill. This will probably be taken away. In the Merrimack the cut-down will be 7 to 10 per cent, and in the Massachusetts, 3 to 10 per cent."

This item brings up the subject of wages and mill strikes of which many of our present-day readers know but little of our local history. The rate of wages paid in 1893 averaged about a dollar a day. In 1890 a general strike occurred for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The operatives went out on March 30 and returned June 1 without securing the increase. When the business depression came three years later they were in no humor to strike as they knew it would be of no use. The cut-down was accepted as inevitable but business soon revived and the old rate was restored.

Wages in the mills today are about three times as much as then. The strike was very quiet and no violence was shown anywhere. The L.W.W. was not then in existence and Bolshevism had not been conceived in Russia.

City Hall Dedication

Quarter of a century ago the city council was making arrangements for the dedication of our new city hall. The dedication committee announced the following program:

Selection by Salem Band  
Prayer by Rev. R. A. Greene  
Presentation of keys by Commissioner  
A. A. Haggart  
Acceptance and Response by Mayor  
W. C. WigginSelection by band  
Address by ex-Major C. D. Palmer,  
Major Pickman and ex-Major John  
J. DonovanSelection by band  
Addressed by ex-Major F. T. Green-  
halge, W. F. Courtney, Esq., Larkin  
T. Full, Esq.

Benediction by Rev. Robert Court, D.D.

This part of the program will commence at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 14.

## THE OLDTIMER.

## MILK—A REAL FOOD

Milk, being a liquid, is sometimes classed with tea, tea and coffee, similarly as a beverage, by those who do not understand its value as food. This is a great mistake. If all the water were to be driven off from a quart of tea or coffee, almost nothing would be left, and the little that remained would have little or no value as food. If, on the other hand, the water were driven off from a quart of whole milk, there would be left about half a cupful of the very best food substances, including butter fat, a kind of sugar not so sweet as granulated sugar and known as "milk" sugar, and also materials which are needed to make "muscles, bones, teeth and other parts of the body. All these valuable food substances are ordinarily either dissolved or floating in the water of milk."

Meanwhile Crowder was advancing in the army step by step.

Baker Gives Him Credit

When the United States entered the war Gen. Crowder was the one man in the army who was ready to go before congress with a concrete suggestion for the framing of a selective draft law.

The result has been that where in the Civil war the draft riots and general public resentment at the unfairness of the law resulted in only 46,347 men being inducted into the army out of a total of nearly 300,000 men drafted, the law which was prepared almost entirely by Gen. Crowder has been administered almost without a complaint.

Crowder himself disclaims all credit for the draft law, but Secretary of War Baker has said:

"No one knows so well as I to whom we are indebted for the selective service law in all its bearings, its conception, as well as its complex administration. The man to whom we owe the most in this respect is Crowder."

CROWDER'S CAREER FOLLOWS

## CLOSELY THAT OF PERSHING:

## BORN IN SAME STATE

(By Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Septem-

ber—The careers of Generals Pershing and Crowder have followed a remarkable parallel from the time of their birth.

They originated in adjoining countries in Missouri—Lynn and Grundy—and are within a year of the same age.

Both were appointed cadets at West Point. Crowder going first.

Both were commissioned second lieutenants in the cavalry, and saw their

## LIFE STUDY OF DRAFT

Perfection of Crowder's  
Process Result of Thirty  
Years' Study of a Genius

(By Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September—

"Enoch"—the name signifies dedication.

Enoch H. Crowder, major general,

U.S.A., provost marshal general and

judge advocate general of the Ameri-

can army, and genius of the draft, has



GEN. CROWDER

dedicated himself to making this country the greatest military power on the face of the earth.

He is the man whose hand before next summer will have reached into four million American homes and taken from them their best young men for City Hall Dedication.

To the close study which he has made of conscription since 1888 is due the entire credit for the success of the first, the second and now the third draft of America's manhood.

Where He Got the Idea

When Gen. Crowder was a junior lieutenant at an obscure army post in Texas in 1888 he chanced upon a copy of old Civil War draft regulations.

He read them over, first out of curiosity. Then he began to think how those rules could have been made more just and equitable.

Gradually he evolved his ideas of how a draft should be run and with the idea came the conviction that some day in this country there would be the need of a great army, and that this army would be raised, not from volunteers but by a process of selection from the total man power of the country.

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ADV.

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## FOR WOMAN AND THE HOME HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD LATEST FASHION NOTES BY BETTY BROWN



## The Observant Lady

It has just many employed girls in the city who are planning to take up some course of study in evening school classes, this coming winter. It certainly shows that young folks realize opportunity knocks at the door but once. They want to become efficient in certain lines of work, so that if there is a vacant place on the ladder to success they may feel competent to step up into the higher place. Then again, too much work and no play is a bad policy to pursue, and with recreation at intervals, one may be enabled to accomplish a great deal more. After a tiresome day's work, either in the office, factory or desk at school, there is nothing which will aid as an elixir and shake off that tired, weary feeling, better than some good hard exercises on the gymnasium floor.

This was demonstrated by the experiment this summer with the classes at Rogers Hall. Even during those hot summer days, a girl needed to relax, to indulge in exercises so that she might become physically fit for her work. It must be taken into consideration that in these days we are all working more or less under a high nervous tension. We are likely to carry our worries along with us from day to day if we do not give our bodies and minds an opportunity to relax. Perhaps you need this sort of recreation.

The other evening I happened to be an eye-witness to a little incident which seems to stay in my mind and which I will put down in my memory book of recollections as an unusual characteristic of human nature. Some friends planned a party for a young man who was soon to be inducted into government service. A very fine gift had been purchased and the presentation speech well memorized so there might be no ellipsis on the eventful evening. The plans materialized as had been expected and the number of guests exceeded anticipation. In fact, everybody was happy. All that was needed to complete the picture, so to speak, was the presence of the guest in whose honor the affair had been arranged. The young people, who were laughing and enjoying themselves immensely, failed to observe the entrance of the soldier-to-be, who came to the door and who in about two minutes had taken in the situation. It was evidently clear to him that all this celebration was for his benefit. He remained three minutes longer, gave a parting glance at the happy gathering, opened the door and walked out quietly.

rice pancakes, syrup, cocoa.

Lunch: Lima bean soup, sliced tomatoes, toasted cheese sandwiches.

## FRIDAY

Breakfast: Peaches (no sugar), cornmeal mush and milk, toast, coffee.

Lunch: Scallopined tomatoes and corn, cucumber sandwiches, grapes, cookies.

Dinner: Baked salmon with egg sauce, creamed carrots, baked potatoes, spinach salad, tapioca pudding, coffee.

## SATURDAY

Breakfast: Cantaloupes, creamed chipped beef on toast, coffee.

Lunch: Brown bread sandwiches, stewed prunes with cottage cheese, not coco.

Dinner: Beef and kidney stew with vegetables, barley muffins, lettuce and radish salad, peas baked with nuts and honey.

"LONG SWEETENING"

A large crop of "long sweetening" is promised sugar-rationed America. There are 23,000,000 gallons of corn-sorghum syrup in sight (July crop report) and many a little patch of sorghum not accounted for in any reports. The middle west took the "No-sugar" signs to heart last fall and increased their acreage of sorghum. Michigan is promised a 300 per cent. and Ohio 150 per cent crop (July crop report).

In addition to the planting of sorghum cane for syrup, thousands of acres are devoted to the growing of sugar cane for syrup making. The normal yield is 200,000,000 gallons of syrup. (Treeman G. Palmer's "Questions and Answers Concerning Sugar," issued by the United States Sugar Manufacturers' association, 1917.) So outside of the sugar ration America can "sweeten up" on from fifty to sixty million gallons of "long sweetening."

Sorghum syrup and cane syrup are not, like molasses, a sugar house by-product, but a straight syrup made directly from the cane by crushing and boiling. The grade and color of the syrup will depend on the making. If the sugar is allowed to caramel or burn on the side of the pans, a dark strong syrup will result. Some syrup makers add a small amount of lime to the fresh juice or sorghum cane to neutralize the acid present. A well-made light syrup of fine flavor is being made in many sections.

All syrups, whether sugar cane or sorghum, should be canned to prevent fermentation. If canned and stored in a cool place, the grower has a good all-winter table syrup and a fair substitute for sugar in desserts and jam making. Marmalades, fruit butter, and pickles can be made with sorghum or fruits canned with it.

When the Civil war cut off Louisiana cane sugar, the north developed a liking for sorghum syrup. The present world-sugar shortage has again raised sorghum from the ranks. Fortunately the farmer just now whose cane is ripening for the grinding.

Well-made sorghum syrup may be used to replace sugar in cooking or even in coffee. In fact, it is nothing more than a sugar syrup. The states of the far south have commercialized cane syrup and produce a very fine grade of light syrup.

The largest sorghum-producing states are Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, each of which annually produces cane syrup to the value of between one and two million dollars.

At the 1917 New York World's Fair, the United States was represented by a large display of the various products of the south, including sorghum syrup.

Now, mothers, it is up to you to see that your boy and girl have perfect eyesight, so as to be able to make their studies as easy as possible. Their eyes should be attended to so that headaches may be avoided. You can do this by calling at the Caswell Optical Store where expert opticians can guarantee perfect satisfaction. Remember the place.

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## NEWS OF THE FILM WORLD

## STAGE AND MOVIE GOSSIP

## OTHER THEATRICAL NEWS



HARRY BREEN

Appearing at the B. F. Keith Theatre, Next Week

**OPERA HOUSE**  
 "As You Sow," William A. Brady's great New England play, an American drama founded on life and incidents on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, by Rev. John M. Snyder, will be the presentation of the Emerson All Star Players at the Opera House for the coming week. It is necessary, of course, to again emphasize the fact that this excellent stage offering, which had such successful runs in all of the theatrical centres of the country, will be given with all the available features of the original production. The members of the company have been seen in comedy and straight dramatic plays, but in the coming week's presentation they will be called on to reflect brand new scenes in those clean, wholesome and thoroughly enjoyable stage vehicles in which not only the story is wonderfully well told, but the characters are such as to add very materially to the worth of the play. It is a present-day drama in which the characterizations employed in its interpretation are just the kind that one is liable to meet in quality New England life.

Miss Jane Salisbury, whose dramatic efforts in the lighter types of stock actresses, and Julian Nas, the leading man, whose versatility has also won him instant recognition from the patrons, will again be seen in congenial roles, while the other members of the company will do ample opportunity to bring to the fore their unusual qualifications as a high grade set of entertainers. Arthur Buchanan and George Bryant Connor should certainly make many new friends during the coming week's run, while Mrs. Louise Goff Huntington, Miss Glenister, Miss Lovas and the rest are due to share richly in the honors. It's needless to remark in passing that Augustus Glassmire, the clever stage director of the company, will again reflect

his artistic accomplishments as a producer in the coming attraction.

Starting from the advance sale of tickets for the coming performances, it would be wise for those wishing to secure their favorite locations to make application at once. Better still, place your name on the subscription list and escape worry and inconvenience. It costs but a few cents and can easily be done by telephoning the box office, which is open daily.

Manager F. James Carroll is desirous of giving the patrons the best that the stage stage has to offer and would be thankful for any suggestion that might be forwarded him for the general betterment of the theatre.

**NOTED STAGE SUCCESS FILMED AND VIVIAN MARTIN SCORES HIT AS LEADING LADY**

World Film corporation presents "A Butterfly on the Wheel," based on the successful stage play of the same name.

The cast of characters is one of the strongest in respect of principals ever seen in a World Film feature, including the charming Vivian Martin, June Bridger, John Hines, all these are motion picture artists of the greatest cleverness and popularity.

The story relates how Peggy Admaston and her husband, shrewd after being homed, have drifting about because of the excessive devotion of the husband to business. A friend of the family, Collingwood, is in love with Peggy and endeavors to shake her loyalty to her husband and appears to be so successful that she is obviously compromised in the eyes of her husband and he divorces her. In the end, fortunately, matters are cleared up and happiness is restored in the Admaston household.

There are many stirring and sensational scenes in this photoplay which

has been produced by the famous motion picture director, Mons. Maurice Tourneur, who has many great and successful World Film features to his credit.

"A Butterfly on the Wheel" will be shown at the Crown Theatre on Saturday only.

Among the other attractions that have been booked to make up the entire Sunday program we note a Shadyville comedy and a new O. Henry play. The performances will be found one of the most delightful offered in any of the local theatres, and it is noted that "The Butterfly on the Wheel" is easily the best attraction in the day.

William Fox is noted for his many big productions on the subject of the French Revolution. He has made famous productions along those lines, including "The Tale of Two Cities," "La Barry" and others not less notable.

Now he comes forward again, this time with Curtis Farmham and his elegant beauty Dusty in "The Scarlet Flower," another massive production of the previous time of the awakening of democracy in a France which was disgusted with its nobilities and states pretences. Dustin, as you know, is William Farnum's brother, and is just as virile and lovable as his kindly older brother. Curtis Farmham, "Widow," is an excellent player opposite Dusty and is seen as his wife. Now the two perfectly become entangled in a mesh of intrigue and treachery brought about by a band of French nobles, form a story which is most exciting. The scenes are awfully inspiring, while the acting is remarkably strong and convincing. Jane Grey in "The Guilty Wife" will be the counter attraction. It is in five acts.

**HARRY MOREY AND WILLIAM S. HART IN DIFFERENT PICTURES AT THE ROYAL THEATRE**

A one-time noted sage blower "goes straight after serving his only term in prison, and investing half his money in war loans, buys a farm and, marrying, tries to live down the past. In two years, by his acts of charity and his straightforward living, he has endeared himself to the community. Then the detective who had sent him up but who admires him, calls at his home and inadvertently tells his wife of his past life. She turns on him and tells the villagers the secret. In a day he is man-forsaken and ruined.

Heartbroken but angered at their lack of charity, he takes out his burglar's tools, determined to show them his contempt by blowing the bank safe and burning up their savings. But he failed, so, regretting his actions, fearing such a consequence, he tells Follon, a former pal of the crook, whom he has really loved all the time and who, too, has reformed, and they hurry to the village to save him. But his home is in darkness and the tools are gone.

What eventually happens to John Olsen and how he proves he is, after all, "all man," is dramatically told in "All Man," the Vitagraph Blue Ribbon picture, which will be seen in the Royal Theatre Monday and Tuesday. Harry Morey is Olsen and Betty Blythe is Follon. Others in the cast are Bob Gaillard, George Majerou, Carlton King and Bernard Siegel.

The story relates how Peggy Admaston and her husband, shrewd after being homed, have drifting about because of the excessive devotion of the husband to business. A friend of the family, Collingwood, is in love with Peggy and endeavors to shake her loyalty to her husband and appears to be so successful that she is obviously compromised in the eyes of her husband and he divorces her. In the end, fortunately, matters are cleared up and happiness is restored in the Admaston household.

There are many stirring and sensational scenes in this photoplay which

will prove one of the finest productions in which the famous director-actor has yet been seen in. A Big V comedy and other reels will complete the show.

Another program will be an exceptionally one, with two five-reel features and comedies, etc. Metro will present "Miss Robinson Crusoe," and Endy Bennett will also appear in Triangle's new heart interest drama, "Seeking

Happiness." Wednesday and Thursday will bring Kitty Gordon in "Vera, the Meditator," said to be the greatest picture the noted star has ever appeared in.

**MARGUERITE HAPPY ON HER HONEYMOON**

Here's absolutely the latest picture of Marguerite Clark as the "Blushing Bride," and she's not playing the part through any efforts of a scenario writer either.

She's an honest-to-goodness bride in this picture, looking lovingly into

the eyes of her husband, the leading

character in the picture.

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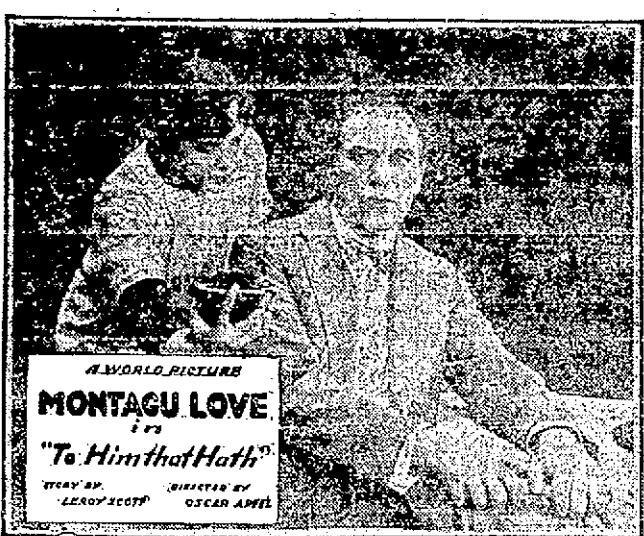
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## ON AND OFF THE STAGE

## INTIMATE STORIES OF STARS

## CLOSEUPS WITH THE MOVIES



One of the Feature Film Offerings at The Strand Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

## Amusement Notes

Continued

the stellar role. For the last three days Williams Farnum in "Riders of the Purple Sage" and Lesley Hyland in "Montagu Love" have been the stars of the program for the Sunday evening concert will include the following acts: Octavia, the marvelous double-voiced female vocalist; O'Dea, accordionist extraordinary; Barnes, Gilmore & Co., and other refined vaudeville acts. The feature picture will be Emily Stevens in her greatest screen triumph, "The Siamese."

The soloist for the week will be Miss Annette Lavelle. A romantic and exceedingly original picture, "Boston Blackie's Little Pal," in which the Boston Blackie, Max, star, Basile will be seen is one of the attractions for the first part of the week, commencing with matinees on Monday. This clever play was taken from the story of that name from the pen of Jack Boyle which was published in the Red Book. It deals with the work of a "gentleman" who, however, is more moral than any of the supposedly honest men of the play.

Romance, in the form of a deep love for Mary, is one of the beautiful factors in Boston Blackie's life, and his innate goodness and moral honesty is shown in his dealing with his "little pal." Basile, who comes as an ingenuous personality, is particularly adapted for this difficult and complex part and brings out all the finer points of the play with a cleverness which does him great credit. Playing opposite Mr. Lavelle in the leading female role is Ruth Mitchell. The rest of the cast of the play is made up of players, some of whom are Howard Da Silva, Frank Whitson, Rosemary Thoby, John Burton and Joey Jacobs as the "little pal."

"To Him that Hath" is a World picture with Montague Love in the leading role. The picture deals with the treatment of the Negro race. It tells how they are haunted by dunces when released from within the prison walls and when settling down and trying to find honest work, they are often thrown out of employment through the unseen hand of the police. Montague Love, as the young author who tried to steal a girl in order to protect the name of a good friend, goes to jail. When freedom is gained he tries to get work. He finally lands a job at a very small salary but detectives inform his employers that he is an ex-convict and he is discharged. He even sweeps floors in saloons but is dismissed because he eats too much lunch.

Readers of Zane Grey's novels will be interested in the announcement that his famous book, "Riders of the Purple Sage" has been pictured for the films and will be shown in graphic form this Thursday evening, Saturday at The Strand. William Arnum, the dynamic star, will play the part of Lassiter. The story has to do with several startling incidents



FAMOUS PIANISTS' DAUGHTER IN FILMS

One glimpse of a motion picture studio was sufficient to make a famous pianist's daughter capitulate to the lure of the screen drama.

Today Miss Dagmar Godowsky, daughter of Leopold Godowsky, a member of the "movie" company of Sessue Hayakawa, the Japanese film star.

She was visiting southern California with her father on a concert tour, when she was invited to the studio and remained, as one of the company.

morrow afternoon and evening. Three of the big acts of the present week will be there, including the Star of the "Sons of Temperance," the Shingle Sisters, Shireen, Shirley and McCarthy Sisters, comedienne, Bill

KEITH'S THEATRE.

There will be good entertainment offered at the B. F. Keith theatre to



Dorothy and Lillian Gish in D. W. Griffith's Supreme Triumph, "Hearts of the World," Merrimack Sq. Theatre, 8 Days, Starting Sunday, Sept. 22

there will be three others specially engaged acts for the day, also. These acts are: Vance & Allen, Ray, Rock & Romaine, the Hinkings and Billie Burns.

"Hands Across the Sea," not the original name of this picture, but one of the classics of dancing acts, will be presented next week, beginning Monday afternoon by the Loveberg Sisters and Novel Brothers. "Love in the test" is another great attraction, one they have ever had and as its name implies, it shows the dances of

practically all the nations now banded together to win the Hun, good and hard. There are four scenes, the first showing Sunny Italy, down by the Bay of Naples; the second, Trajan's square in London; the third, Dublin, Ireland, and the last, good old America. Twelve singers and dancers appear and the act will run for 42 minutes.

"Hearts of the World" is a good title for an act, because he has followed his natural

who know how to manipulate comedy and turn it to the very best of account. Mr. Swift is a comedy turner, one of the speediest in the business. He surely lives up to his name. Miss Kelley is another good performer who makes it possible for Swift to score heavily. The act is a grand new one and everywhere it achieves success.

Harry Breen is coming back to us again. You know Harry; everybody does. With him is a young, up-and-coming promotor one. He can turn a rhyme about anything or anybody. He will run right through the acts on the bill and take a little from every one of them. He is a very necessary human being, and never gives any performances in the same vein.

"Making Good," a real vaudeville comedy, will be presented by Steve McLean. You know Steve; he's the first

one to get their act out showing the outside of a theatre where they are an audience for the first time.

There is a grand opportunity to see a rich slice of fun in this act.

"Superstitions" is the act to be given by Bond-Wilson & Co., and it is rated as a good one, while Miss Lillian Gish has been associated with John McCormack, the famous tenor, will appear on the bill. Sprague & McNeese are three rather sketchy of note. The week's entertainment will be "The Gondola Girl" with Kira Sterling in the principal part. The Keith news will be shown at each performance.

## JEWEL THEATRE

The Home of Sparkling Photo Plays

A MOST APPROPRIATE SUNDAY PROGRAM  
"A TWIN TRIANGLE" WITHJACKIE SAUNDERS  
"THE MAUDE ADAMS OF THE SCREEN"

A five-reel photoplay of the out-of-the-ordinary type. Two three-cornered love affairs that almost parallel each other. Miss Saunders is the principal figure in each.

"WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?" An Essany Comedy Drama "HIS MATRIMONIAL MOANS" Diamond Comedy

COMING ATTRACTIONS  
Mon. and Tues.—Gladys Brockwell in "Her One Mistake"  
Wed. and Thurs.—Bessie Barriscale in "Within the Cup"  
Fri. and Sat.—William S. Hart in "The Tiger Man"

THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICE AT THE JEWEL

## MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

## THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN THEATRICAL HISTORY

## WHAT THEY SAY!

HON. JOHN F. FITZGERALD

(Former Mayor of Boston)

"Mr. Griffith has done a mighty work, he risked his life that you and I might know the truth."

JOHN H. PLUNKETT

(Chief Massachusetts State Police)

"It is the greatest production of its kind that I have ever seen. It deserves the greatest possible success."

EUGENE L. RAIFFE

(Harvard University)

"A magnificent spectacle. I have urged my students and my friends to see it."

ARTHUR W. KALLOM

(School Committee of the City of Boston)

"Words fail to express the impression which such a play leaves upon the mind. It is stupendous and magnificent in conception."

ADMIRAL FULLAM

(United States Navy)

"This will do more good than an entire fleet of battleships."

MISS DOROTHY FORBES

(Headquarters American Red Cross)

"It gave me a new inspiration to work harder than ever before for the cause of humanity."

## SECURE SEATS AT ONCE

Hundreds Turned Away Everywhere at Performances

Lowell No Exception to Other Cities. Box Office Open 10 A. M.

ROYAL

SUNDAY

## BIG DOUBLE PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY'S SHOWING

## ENID BENNETT

In the New Triangle Drama in Five Big Acts—

## "SEEKING HAPPINESS"

A Play of Unusual Heart Interest and Well Acted.

METRO PRESENTS

## "MISS ROBINSON CRUSOE"

As the Added 5-act Play.

MONDAY—Harry Morey in "All Men," Hart in "Hell-Hound."

COMEDY

OTHERS

DANCING AT A. O. H. HALL

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Admission 35c including War Tax and Checking

Wall's Five-Piece Orchestra

## LITTLE STORIES OF THE WAR ZONE

## SWISS SURPRISED TO SEE LONDON EATING

LONDON, Sept.—An example of how German propaganda has perverted Switzerland is afforded in the case of Dr. Ehrenspurger of Zurich, who came to London to inquire into economic conditions expecting to see the capital starving. At a national restaurant he said he was astonished to find that what cost him four francs in Zurich cost only one franc here. "The idea that the English are starving is ridiculous," he said.

## LYNCING SOCIETY

## FOR HUN FOOD HOGS

BERNE, September 22—The people of Darmstadt have organized a lynching society of 45 members to deal with food-hogs. One man who had hoarded a quantity of eggs, bacon and potatoes was their first victim. He was set upon by six members duly elected to carry out the society's sentence and beaten to unconsciousness with clubs.

## HUNS OPEN WAR ON AMERICAN DENTISTS

## GERMANS STEAL MEAT

ZURICH, Sept.—The German governor-general of Warsaw has ordered the consumption of meat restricted in Warsaw and Lodz, and the meat saved in this manner will be sent to Germany.

## HUN GAS MASKS NO LONGER SAVE THEM

LONDON, Sept.—German gas masks no longer are a protection against the new British poison gases, say advoates from the front. The German prisoners have been explaining their heavy losses by saying their mask is effective against allied gases for only three minutes, after which, unless the wearer can escape from the fumes, the gas penetrates the mask.

## GERMAN TROOPS GET NEWSPAPERS BY AIR

AMSTERDAM, Sept.—Since the German offensive began last March newspapers have been delivered to the German army by airplane, a regular

## MINER TO GENERAL SINCE WAR BEGAN

## IS BREAKING UP

STOCKHOLM, Sept.—The soviet army is breaking up rapidly, according to advoates from Russia. A few days ago the soviet troops numbered 60,000 men; now they are at the most 12,000. The Red Guards, declaring they volunteered only in defense of the workers' rights and not to fight against the allies, are deserting in whole regiments, taking their rifles with them.

## GERMAN TROOPS GET

AMSTERDAM, Sept.—Since the German offensive began last March newspapers have been delivered to the German army by airplane, a regular

service having been established for that purpose. The allied offensive has put a serious crimp in the service, however.

## GIRL WATERS COFFEE; SENT TO HUN JAIL

AMSTERDAM, Sept.—A waitress in a Stuttgart cafe was sent to prison for six weeks for adding water to the tea or coffee served customers and converting a single portion into two, pocketing the difference in money paid.

## CLAIM MILLIONS SAVED

McAdoo Says Abolishing Of-

fices Nets \$16,000,000—

400 Executives Fired

BY GILSON GARDNER

(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept.—Govern-

ment ownership and management of

railways has resulted, in seven months of operation, according to a report to congress by Director General McAdoo, in the following accomplishments:

Freight blockade involving 180,000

loaded cars in eastern territory un-

tangled and freight set in motion to destination.

Northern trunk lines set apart for

through train service between Chicago and the east; southern trunk lines re-

leased for freight service.

All railroad presidents and former

operating officials replaced by officials

directly responsible to director general of railroads, insuring harmony and ef-

iciency in administration.

Reduction in the number of railway

officials by 400—from 325,

under private control, drawing salaries

of \$3000 a year or over, with aggregate salaries of \$16,705,298, an annual

saving of \$4,614,889.

Under private control salaries of

\$100,000 and over were paid. Now the

highest salaries paid are to regional

directors, of whom there are seven, and

who draw from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a

year.

Legal expenses for the railroads have

been reduced \$1,500,000.

By eliminating competition and con-

solidating ticket and freight offices,

place all over the country making pos-

sible the more economic use of rolling

stock and cars.

Within 60 days after the government

took control, re-routing was effected

for \$999 cars, the result being to save

in mileage traveled 105 miles for each

car, equal to a total of 1,754,395 car

miles.

## REBUILDING SOLDIERS

## HAY FEVER PREVENTION

## NATIONAL PROBLEM

The following article on the prevention of hay fever as a national problem is by William Scheppgrell, A.M., M.D., president American Hay Fever Prevention Association; ex-president American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; chief of Hay Fever clinic, charity hospital, New Orleans, La.

There is no preventable disease of serious importance that has received so little attention as hay fever. Although ranking as one of the most common of the non-fatal diseases, it is only recently that any organized efforts have been made for its prevention.

The records of the American Hay Fever Prevention Association show that about 1 per cent of the population of the United States is subject to hay fever so that the number, about one million, is sufficient to demand the most earnest consideration.

The serious effect of hay-fever is not well understood. From one to two months, and sometimes much longer, the victim of hay fever suffers from symptoms which depress his vitality and lower his energy. Asthma and bronchitis are complications in a large number of cases. In our hay fever clinic at the charity hospital we have had, during this season, two cases of hernia from violent sneezing, one case of mastoiditis and many other complications of minor importance.

Marked nervous depression is common among hay fever sufferers as a result of the prolonged respiratory disturbances.

The etiologic relation of pollen to hay fever and hay fever to asthma is now so well established that its consideration need not delay us at this time. Its recognition, however, is an important factor in instituting practical methods for the prevention of hay fever.

The American Hay Fever Prevention Association has for several years, through the medical and lay press and the state boards of health, kept this fact before the public so that it would be in a receptive condition for active legislative methods for the prevention of hay fever.

Briefly stated, about 90 per cent of the fall cases of hay fever in the eastern and southern states are due to the common and giant rag-weeds (ambrosia elatior and trifida), the remainder being due to the cocklebur (Xanthium), marsh elder (Iva) and a few other weeds, most of which are only of local importance.

In the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states these are replaced by the wormwoods (artemesia) and other weeds a description of which is given in our article published in the reports of the United States public health service.

The goldenrod, roses and rosin weed, associated with hay fever in the public mind, are not responsible. Their pollen is never found on our atmospheric pollen plates which are exposed during all seasons to detect the various pollens found in the atmosphere.

Vernal hay fever is due principally to the pollen of the grasses (in addition to that of the amaranths (amaranthus), chenopods (chenopodium), Russian thistle (salsola) and yellow dock (rumex). The pollens of the trees are responsible for hay fever, only in certain localities.

**Prevention**

Hay fever may be prevented by carrying out certain methods, which, fundamentally, are simple. Being principally due to the pollen of weeds, the remedy evidently is the control of these where their pollen may be carried to the human respiratory organs.

As it is impracticable to destroy all weeds, it is important to know their potential area—that is the space to which their pollen may be carried—so as to determine the distance to which they should be excluded.

The pollens which cause the early hay fever are relatively large (30 to 60 microns) so that their potential area is not great. While this varies, due to different wind velocities, one mile is sufficient protection from most of these.

The pollen of the common rag-weed (ambrosia elatior), however, measures only 15 microns and its buoyancy is so great that it will traverse a distance of five miles in a wind of 20 miles per hour velocity. To be effective, therefore, these weeds should be excluded at least five miles from populated areas.

**Legislative Methods**

Legislation for the effective prevention of hay fever should include municipal, state and federal laws. City ordinances should not only be enacted against weeds, but, to be effective, should specify that when the property-holder does not cut his weeds, the city may have this done at his expense. In many cases, this is economical not only for the city but also for the property owner.

State laws should specify that land within one mile of municipalities should not be allowed to reach the pollinating stage, and, in the case of rag-weeds, this distance should be five miles.

The real solution of the hay fever problem, however, is within the power of the federal government. Should it be declared a violation of the interstate law to transport seeds of rag-weeds and other hay fever weeds from one state to another, the farmer in self-defense would be compelled to destroy these weeds on his farm. This would not only result in an enormous reduction of hay fever weeds, but would also be of great benefit to the farmer, as the United States department of agriculture has repeatedly shown that millions of dollars are lost

If you want quick returns, try a classified ad in *The Sun*, Lowell's greatest newspaper.

**Impossible to Exaggerate Importance**

That it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of engineering knowledge and skill in the broadest sense, is the judgment of Secretary Lane's committee, not only directly in the conduct of military operations, but indirectly in the essential war industries, including agriculture. The report says:

"The engineering problems confronting the United States are indefinitely greater than those of any other of the great nations. For an average distance of more than 4500 miles, across the continents and the seas, we must transport all of the men, munitions and supplies which are to represent us in this great struggle."

Arthur Flagg and Dr. Merritt of Jay, Me., are experimenting in their war gardens with broom corn. It is of slow growth, but is beginning to put forth spindles which come out in fan shape, and the specimens are being watched with interest.

**Child Saved from Worms**

A mother of six children writes: "My baby was very sick and a friend of mine suggested trying Dr. True's Worm Elixir. Now I have six children and am never without Dr. True's Elixir, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller in my house." Mrs. B. N. Gile, West Newbury, Mass.

Signs of worms are: Deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short, dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever. If your child shows any of these symptoms, start giving Dr. True's Elixir at once.

—Adv.

**Others in various types and prices will perhaps interest you in the line of variety.**

**THIRTY DOLLARS**

**LOWELL CYCLE SHOP,**

98 GORHAM ST.

Telephone 508

**LOWELL CYCLE SHOP,**

## REAL ESTATE NOTES

## LOCAL BUILDING ACTIVITIES

## BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE WEEK

NO BUILDING HERE BUT  
SALES ARE BRISK

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While things are quiet in the building line the real-estate men are not complaining for they have as much work as they can handle. There are numerous buyers on the market with the result that a good many dwellings are changing hands. There is a great demand for cottages and tenement houses, for those are the only properties, it is understood, that banks will loan money on. In the case of a dwelling house with several flats the purchaser in order to obtain money from a local bank must show that he will occupy one of the tenements himself, or in other words, he must prove that he is not buying for investment.

The building permits issued at the office of the inspector of buildings at city hall during the week were as follows:

To Narcisse Desmarais for the erection of an addition to the building numbered 3800 Riverside street at a

cost of between \$200 and \$400; to Thomas F. Green for the erection of a concrete garage at 296 High street at a cost of \$500; to Frank J. Collins for the erection of a hencoop at 236 Princeton street at a cost of \$35; to Andrew Y. Rodger for the repair of fire damage at 17 Bolt street at a cost of \$1500; to George H. Husson for the construction of two piazzas at 106 Pawtucket street at a cost of \$300; to James H. McDermott for the changing over of a store into a tenement at 8 Elm street at a cost of \$25; to Queen A. Pigeon for repairs to a piazza at 19-21 Farmland road at a cost of \$22; to James F. Addison for the building of a bencoop at 21 Sixth avenue at a cost of \$25; to J. B. Sicard for the changing over of a storage shed into a garage at 130 Avon street at a cost of \$100 and to Austin Gallier for the building of a storage shed at 237 Wentworth avenue at a cost of \$50.

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## J. F. McMahon &amp; Co.

Plumbing and Heating  
Gas and Water Fitting

We specialize with Richardson  
boilers. Estimates given on large  
or small jobs.

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INSURANCE

OF ALL KINDS

312 Hildreth Building. Tel. 144

Thomas H. Elliott  
Established 1863

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

64 Central St., Cor. Prescott

J. J. Spillane & Co.  
Plumbing and Heating Contractors  
Estimates Furnished  
26 ANDOVER STREET  
2420—Telephones—1034

## \$465,000,000 STOLEN

All That Little Belgium Had  
in Public and Private  
Funds, Huns Have Taken

LONDON, England, Sept. — Germans will have a big bill to pay Belgium after the war.

Her collection of indemnities from Belgium up to last November reached the huge total of \$465,000,000, according to Lord Robert Cecil.

This sum is exclusive of enormous "fines" on Belgian cities and confiscatory exactions from firms and persons which have amounted to no more than ordinary theft. These exactions have not been estimated, but no doubt will equal or exceed the "official" payments demanded from the Belgian government.

"These monstrous exactions will be taken into account when peace terms are arranged," is the significant comment of Lord Robert Cecil.

The world knows how Belgium has been laid waste by the German occupation, but it knows little of the wholesale larceny committed by the Hun governing authorities from private concerns and individuals. Men who were formerly wealthy Belgians are now poor, their fortunes having been taken a little at time on penalty of imprisonment.

During 1915 and 1916 the Germans exacted from Belgium an indemnity of 40 million francs (\$8,000,000) a month "for the expenses of administration." At the beginning of 1917, however, the Hun found that, while Belgian industry was paralyzed, the banks still had plenty of cash on hand, so they raised the indemnity from 40 million to 60 million francs (\$12,000,000) a month, which the little country has been paying ever since.

The method of collection of these fines is simple—and easy. The Germans issue bonds in the name of the Belgian provinces and these forced loans are allotted to the banks. Unless the latter pay their allotments within a stated time, their doors are closed and they are fined. It stands to reason that after the war these bonds will be worthless because the provinces will be unable to take them up.

This system has been only a part of the German campaign for impoverishing Belgium. The Huns have had it a crime to sell or buy gold, and what gold there is left in Belgium is hidden underground. Silver, nickel and copper coins have disappeared, having been either sent to Germany or hidden by the owners. Paper money and zinc coins are now the only mediums.

The thefts of money, valuables and metals from Belgian firms and individuals has been without regard for justice, although carried out under a pretense of fair dealing. The Belgians are required to bring all they possess in copper, tin, nickel, brass, silver or alloys of those metals to designated depots, whether in use or not. This included all sorts of hardware, door

PERFECTION  
HEATERS

Will save your coal and heat your rooms during these cool days before you start your boiler or furnace.

They begin to heat at once. No dirt or ashes.

Cheapest heat known. Order at once as the supply is very limited.

The Thompson  
Hardware Co.

Tel. 156-157

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## THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches created to it or otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

## FOREIGNERS AND ENGLISH

All over this country there is a movement in favor of having all classes of immigrants educated to the use of our language in order that they may the better be able to study our institutions and discharge the duties of citizenship. The National Security League is doing a great amount of work in this direction not only in showing the necessity of such a movement, but in providing facilities for making it a success.

In the past, various nationalities have come to this country in large numbers and continued to use their own language without any apparent desire to learn English. In this way they have checked their own progress and kept up a form of seclusion that would be wholly unnecessary and even preposterous. If they were able to read and write English. It is therefore, for their benefit, as well as for the benefit of the nation at large, that they should take up the study of English, in order to be able to mingle freely with all classes of citizens wherever they happen to locate in this country.

Our evening schools are available for such citizens, and in connection with some of the mills, it is expected that part time schools may be started so as to afford those who work in the factories an opportunity to learn the use of the English language. The ability to use the language orally, however, can be learned without going to school, simply by conversing with those who use it. The foreigners themselves can make rapid progress in the use of English if they only try to express their ideas in this language, rather than in their native tongue.

The great mistake that most foreigners make is in clinging to their native language with a sort of religious devotion. If they considered even their own interests, they would take every opportunity of mingling with people who speak English so that in a short time they might pick up a vocabulary sufficient for ordinary purposes. We have no doubt at all that if those people be led to see their mistake in making no effort to learn English, they will speedily change their policy and co-operate most cordially with the National Security League which is endeavoring to make this a one language nation. It is all very well to be able to speak two or more languages but in this country it is a business necessity to speak English, and not only to speak it, but to be able to write it, an accomplishment which with the opportunities now available, is brought easily within the grasp of every intelligent immigrant.

It is noticeable that the Swedes who come here are almost invariably able to speak English almost as well as many people born here, even after a residence of six months. There is nothing difficult about it for anybody who sets about the task with an earnest purpose to master it. The Poles, Italians, Lithuanians, Russians, Syrians, Armenians and to some extent the Greeks also do not show much inclination to drop their native tongues; and this explains why these various peoples cling together in colonies. If they could speak English they could go anywhere without being isolated or unable to hold intercourse with their neighbors.

## MORE GERMAN LIES

Germany is now spreading among her people the false charge that the allies will be satisfied with nothing less than the destruction of the central powers. This is but another scheme for deluding the German people, and is on a par with the statement circulated among the German soldiers to the effect that the allies shoot all their prisoners in order to avoid feeding them and that they are murdering German non-combatants wherever found.

The allies are not bent upon destroying the central powers, nor are they bent upon ill-treatment of the German people, who have already suffered fearfully from being exposed in solid formation to slaughter by the guns of the allies. For this the allies were not to blame, inasmuch as it was the favorite plan of German warfare to rush the troops in masses formation against the weakly held line of the allied powers. In that way Germany has wasted her armies. They are buried by hundreds of thousands on the plains of France and Belgium and yet the war lords continue to delude the remnants of the army that are left, in order that they may hold out still longer.

The German government will not be able much longer to conceal the real state of affairs; and then will come the doom of the Prussian Junkers and German militarism will be crushed forever.

## OUR EVENING SCHOOLS

Young people who left the grammar schools to go to work will have an opportunity to improve their education during the coming winter by attending the evening high school which will open October 1. The course of studies at this school is so varied that students can take up the special branches most useful to them in their life work. This evening school is maintained at very considerable expense by the city; and it offers splendid opportunities that should be availed of by those who need them.

The great object with each indi-

diphtheria and much less susceptible to medical treatment.

Should this epidemic spread in Lowell, it would be necessary to close the schools and the theatres so that the importance of taking due precautions before it is too late, must be apparent to our city authorities. The people of Lowell have only the kindest and most sympathetic feelings for the boys from Camp Devens, but if the public health and safety be menaced by their coming here, then it would be better that they should remain away until the epidemic subsides.

## CARDINAL FARLEY

In the death of Cardinal Farley, the Catholic church loses one of her most zealous, most learned and indefatigable dignitaries. He rose to the high position of cardinal by long years of hard work as curate, parish priest and secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, a position which he held for eleven years and which gave him an experience that fitted him admirably for the duties that fell upon his shoulders when raised to the cardinalate to preside over the greatest diocese in the entire world. Cardinal Farley was deeply beloved by his flock and by his devoted labors, his great charity and saintly life, he endeared himself more to the poor and lowly than to those of affluent circumstances. So well beloved was he by his people that on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his ordination, the people of his diocese presented him \$300,000 to pay off the debt on his cathedral. The exemplar of every virtue, he was as might be expected, a true American, patriotic and proud of his citizenship.

## THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Next week a great many young men in this city will probably be engrossed in filling out their questionnaires for the local exemption boards. That we understand, is not an easy task, but one that must be performed with extreme care. The questionnaires call for so much specific information that only few young men can furnish the answers properly without legal assistance. It should be remembered that any attempt to evade direct answers or any falsification in the answers is liable to bring serious consequences. For this reason, the utmost care will be necessary in answering each query plainly and truthfully.

## THE EXEMPTIONS

It has been announced that munition workers, ship builders and railroad employees will be exempt from military service under the new draft. There are other essential lines of business which will also be exempt, and among these are included the men employed by press associations handling war news. If the exemptions stop there, it will be necessary perhaps to recruit a number of women to fill editorial chairs and assume reportorial duties. Military training would do some editors a vast amount of good,

## SEEN AND HEARD

Private J. H. Onions who has previously been absorbed in farm work in Iowa told a pacifist who asked him why he was going overseas to fight that he hoped he might in due time get close enough to the kaiser to make his eyes water. Which was rather next for an unprofessional punster.

Yes, it's cold enough so that we shall either have to take back our overcoat from our "uncle's" or go in debt for an overcoat. Both involve hardship.

The police show a disposition to clean up Lowell of vicious women who have absolutely no excuse for not working at honorable employment, and their efforts deserve commendation and co-operation.

No, your idea of an essential employment may differ widely from what Crowder believes and Crowder, old boy, has the authority, hasn't he?

It was the Sewer Herald that broke the story on the public that it was rumored the kaiser had abdicated and the public paid as much attention to it as it does to most of the wild stuff in the Sewer Herald.

No football at the high school, er? As well, soon our boys will be learning bayonet skill and it's so much live.

## Part of Eve's Dress

Bessie came running to her grandmother holding a dry, pressed leaf, the relic of a day long gone by. "I found it in the big Bible, grandma," she said. "Do you suppose it belonged to Eve?" Boston Transcript.

## Experts Disagree

The conversation turned to the subject of damage suits, and this anecdote was recalled by Senator George Sutherland, of Utah.

A man in a western town was hurt in a railroad accident, and after being confined to his home for several weeks he appeared on the street walking with the aid of crutches.

"Hello, old fellow," greeted an acquaintance, rushing up to shake his hand. "I am certainly glad to see you around again."

"Thanks," responded the injured one. "I am glad to be around again."

"I see you are hanging fast to your crutches," observed the acquaintance.

"Can't you do without them?"

"My doctor says I can," answered the injured party, "but my lawyer says I can't."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## Kultur (Such as it is)

(From the Frankfurter Volksstimme) At the Hotel Weber at Alexander had the guests were just seated at dinner when a procession of angry women stormed the room. The visitors abandoning their precious delicacies, made a wild rush for the stairs, and, running with fear, they hid themselves in the cellar.

The women were not slow to do themselves well on the abandoned food, and all around were heard the words, "Really splendid" and "Just like pre-war days."

In the midst of their feasting the women caught sight of a visitor whose countenance had prevented his flight, and who lay cowering under the table. His presence infuriated them to such a de-

gree that, leaving their beautiful food, they hauled him forth out of his concealment and set about him with clubs until he lay unconscious and bleeding from many wounds.

"There," they cried, amid fits of howls of rage, "this will remove some of your superstitious fat, you guzzling swinehound!" Truly it was a scene to be immortalized on canvas!

## Grits

(Note: The Man About Town of the Salem News thought this poem was good enough to print and so do we.)

If you are up against a bruiser and you're getting rocked about—GRIN. If you're feeling weak and you're sick and tired beyond a doubt—GRIN. Don't let him see you're fuming, let him know with every clout, though your face is battered to a stout; your blooming heart is stout; Just stand upon your pins until the belliger knocks you out and—GRIN. This is a holy battle, and the same advice holds true of—GRIN. If you're up against it badly, then it's only one on you so—GRIN! If the future's black as thunder, don't let people see you're afraid; Just cut your countenance smile of joy the whole day through; If they call you "Little Sunshine," wish that they'd go troubles too— you may—GRIN. Rise up, you're not man enough with the will, that smooth or rough—would—GRIN. Sink to sleep at midnight, and although you're feeling tough yet There is nothing gained by whining, and you're not that kind of stuff; You're a fighter from away back, and you won't take a refund. Your trouble is that you don't know when you have had enough— DON'T GIVE IN. If fate should down you, just get up and take another cut. You may have on that there is no philosophy like bluff. And GRIN!

## From "Do Your Bit."

## THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

If there should be any anxious inquiry as to why The Sun did not print an account of what was probably an excellent outing enjoyed by members of the Ward Four Improvement association last Sunday at Smith's Grove, South Lowell, we editor of The Sun tells me the reason. No account of the outing was printed in this paper because an account which was supposed to be sent in did not make the city room of The Sun until Friday morning. This account which was well written, described something happening last Sunday, about five days afterward. I do not claim that The Sun unmercifully prints news two minutes after it happens, but the labor famine has struck this newspaper business just as hard, in some respects, as it has struck other industries. But we are a daily paper and we had to draw the line on printing an account of something five days afterward and have to omit just that much live news to make room for it.

You Sun readers who may have possibly missed the story we had in our paper Friday afternoon about Private de Clercq, the Belgian young man who used to live here and work in the mills and who went to Belgium to serve four years faithfully in that brave little army which prevented Europe from falling into the Huns' caldron, will do well to bump up that issue and read that story printed on the front page of the 7 o'clock. I say read it and have in mind that after reading it, I hope you will think about what it means. Here is a case where de Clercq has lost, so far as he knows now, his wife, his home and his country, but as the heading of the story says, "Good cheer still lives in his heart." Who is there of us, here in Lowell, who have lost all that he has lost? Confidentially, between you and the Man About Town, after I read that story I thought this was about the poorest time to tolerate chronic whiners in the community, that I had ever known.

I am glad I have an opportunity to command the enterprise of the war camp community service in taking steps preliminary to establishing an information booth for the benefit of soldiers and sailors at the railroad station. It can do a good work in this community. This particular branch of war work, the war camp community service, has been established and supposedly active here for a period extending now well over eight months and of much expected of what it would do here, results to date show but little accomplished. Two secretaries have been employed. The present secretary, to be fair to him, certainly has not been here long enough so that a balance sheet should perhaps be drawn on him. However, to date, all that the war camp community service has tried in a public way was an athletic carnival at the armory held there about the middle of last January and I am told this was not altogether a glorious success.

I have never been accused of being unfair in this col. and if I err in what I state above, I am ready to accept truthful correction. You see, there is just as much call for all kinds of war work and war activities to be business-like as there would be if their purpose was a mere mercenary one. I mean by this, that it would be exceedingly gratifying to the public at large, which is generously supporting these various forms of war work, if each branch of patriotic activity would, every month, issue a statement reviewing what it

itself has done, results to date show but little accomplished.

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Each engine has a little "house" to

itself on either side of the main body,

and the gasoline is pumped to the engines from two huge tanks fixed above the bomb cases. Searchlights are fixed on the tips of the wings and under the pilot's seat for night flying.

The whole craft is so large that to

move it on the ground without the help of its own engines it is necessary to employ a special tractor automobile.

Yet in the air this giant airplane is very easy to fly and no

special knowledge of aeronautics is re-

quired to see that it has a wonderful

future before it. The present model

has, of course, been designed expres-

sively for war purposes, but it has enor-

mous possibilities for peace uses.

had attempted, accomplished in the preceding month as well as possibly an outline of what his plans for the coming month were. Publicity of this kind—a definite account of what is doing, is the power to get behind these branches and keep them humming.

I have a friend who resides in Lowell and is employed as a buyer in one of the leading department stores of this city, who is soon to be united in the bonds of matrimony to a charming young woman of Pelham, N. H. I am now referring to the couple not as a news item, but in order to settle an argument, which took place in a local clubhouse a couple of days ago. It seems that the future bridegroom is under the impression that inasmuch as the ceremony will be performed in the New Hampshire town, it will not be necessary for him to apply for a marriage license at the Lowell city hall, but his friends at the club are inclined to believe that in this instance two marriage licenses will be necessary, one from the home town of the young lady and one from the home city of the young man. I was requested to look into the matter and I did. Naturally I consulted an authority on such a subject, not matrimony, but in the matter of marriage licenses, William McCarthy, assistant city clerk in this city. This is the reply I received:

"One marriage license is sufficient for one marriage, but inasmuch as the prospective bridegroom is a resident of this city it may be well for him to take out a marriage license in this city so that his marriage be put on the records of his home city. But in all events a marriage license must be taken out from the city or town clerk's office where the ceremony will be performed."

It is one of the mammoth institutions which has suddenly sprung up with the coming of the Americans and, since April last, it has spread over an area of several miles, with two enormous gunshops, two similar shops for tanks and gun-tractors, two more for assembling and repairing artillery of all kinds, another for machine guns, rifles and small arms, with huge foundries and forges for the casting. Along with these are going up four great warehouses for housing all kind of ordnance material.

The big government arsenal at Rock Island, Mo., is the only thing of the kind that compares in extent with this plant, and yet it is 90 per cent completed after four months of existence.

There are two stages in the steady

up-keep of the cannon and all kinds of weapons going forward to the fighting lines. The first stage is in the zone of the advance, along with the army, where a number of ordnance shops are operated to meet immediate requirements in the field, to remount crippled cannon and to get the guns back into use with the least possible delay. The shops move forward with the troops, with machinery, tools, and all the stock and parts to do quick work.

The larger stage of work, which is not done in the face of the fighting, comes back here to the big shops equipped to do all kinds of extensive ordnance work, such as the rebarbing of the heavy guns, the remounting of the gun carriages, and all classes of artillery work on a large scale.

The Associated Press correspondent

reached the aerodrome just as one of the big machines was preparing for a trial flight. At rest it suggested nothing so much as an enormous black cauldron. It was impressive and yet almost uncanny merely by reason of its bigness.

Seated in the nose of the machine the pilot looked extraordinarily small and insignificant, and it was hard to believe that he could control the great planes and machine behind him. At his side sat a mechanic and around him in the cockpit were the many instruments for control and bomb-dropping.

To reach the front seats, the passenger climbs up a ladder under the body of the machine and then scrambles through a trap-door. There is plenty of room to move about inside, although much space is taken up with the store of bombs, all of which are securely fastened inside the machine. By keeping the bombs inside the body no extra wind resistance is

offered during flight and this is said to be a notable advantage in a machine of this size and speed.

Behind the bomb cases is a space which might well be called a cabin and here there is accommodation for several gunners and their guns. To convert this space in peace-time into a passenger saloon seating a dozen persons would be a simple task.

Each engine has a little "house" to

itself on either side of the main body,

and the gasoline is pumped to the engines from two huge tanks fixed above the bomb cases. Searchlights are fixed

on the tips of the wings and under the pilot's seat for night flying.

An imposing array of all the types

of big guns now in use is to be seen

in the shops here with 4000 gun-

makers advancing them through all

stages. On one side are the mon-

EDDYSTONE HAS BECOME VAST  
FACTORY FOR MAKING RIFLES

Death Weapons for American Soldiers in  
France Turned Out at Rate of 5000 a  
Day or Million a Year

BY FREDERICK M. KERBY.

(N. E. A. Staff Correspondent).

(Passed by United States Censor).

EDDYSTONE, Pa., Sept. 21.—More than 5000 rifles each day—the best ever carried by any soldier in any war—is the present output of the country's largest rifle manufacturing plant.

The Eddystone plant of the Midvale Steel &amp; Ordnance company is producing more than half the entire output of rifles in the United States. The goal set for 1918 is 1,000,000 rifles, and the plant officials believe this figure will be exceeded by at least 200,000.

Eddystone is manufacturing the modified Enfield rifle—the Springfield-Enfield, as it is called. This factory was built originally to produce the Lee-Enfield for the British government. When we declared war the plant was commandeered by our government.

In order that our Springfield ammunition might be used interchangeably with all rifles, the plant was ordered to build a modified Enfield, rechambered.

Like all war plants turning out supplies in quantity, the Eddystone factory impresses the visitor with its immensity. Here is the equivalent of a small town producing nothing but rifles. Under the orders of General Manager C. H. Schlaucks are approximately 14,000 employees: 11,000 men and 3000 women. There are a million and a half square feet of floor space under cover in the 26-acre reservation that contains the factory.

\$6,000,000 in Steel

Quantity production of rifles, as of any other product, means a continuous movement of raw material into one end, and a continuous movement of the finished product out to the waiting railroad cars.

Rifles are made of highest grade nickel, steel and walnut. About 150 tons of steel and 10,000 "blanks" for gun stocks move into the factory every day. The steel comes in bars and rods from eight steel plants. I saw a stock on the shelves of six million dollars' worth of steel—the largest assortment ever collected.

At another part of the plant are the drying kilns where the wood is seasoned before going to the mills that cut and work it into the beautifully finished piece that receives the gun barrel, receiver, chamber and magazine of the rifle.

At the rate Eddystone is producing rifles, approximately 15,000,000 separate operations take place in this plant every day, including the inspection operations. Not counting screws and some assembled parts, there are 84 major parts in the modified Enfield. Each part in the modified Enfield. Each rifle requires two and one-half months for completion. That means that there are at all times in process of manufacture at least 300,000 rifles.

## A Quarter Century Ago

The old Sun of Sept. 20:

The marriage of Mr. Ralph A. Simmons of the A. L. Kittridge Co. to Miss Eva V. Traversy took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Garin, O.M.I. at the parochial residence of the Oblate Fathers on Merrimack street. Miss Annie Traversy, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and the best man was Mr. Joseph Legault. At the conclusion of the ceremony the young couple was driven to the home of the bride's parents, 39 West Ninth street, where a reception was held. Many friends of the

happy couple were present to extend their good wishes for future success and happiness. A number of beautiful and costly wedding gifts were received by the newly married couple from their numerous friends. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons left on a wedding tour which will include a visit to New York and Chicago. Upon their return they will reside in Wachusett street.

Went to the Fair

On Sept. 20 quarter century ago, according to The Sun of that time, Mr. A. L. Russell left Lowell with the following people for the World's Fair at Chicago: Mrs. W. S. McIlvane, Mrs. J. Cochrane, Mrs. J. W. Heald, Mrs. Warren Clifford, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Mrs. Alberta Hall, Mr. C. C. Herrick, Mr. Walter Parker and wife, Mrs. O. Simpson, Mrs. A. E. Aross and son, Mr. R. S. Hoyt and wife, Miss Long, Miss Scarle, Mrs. C. F. Hatch, Miss Fellows, Mrs. A. E. McCurdy, Mr. W. J. Hardy and wife, Mr. James G. Hill, Mrs. C. T. Crosby, Miss Alice Crosby, Mr. F. N. Barney and wife, Mrs. J. C. Deming and daughter, Miss Stella Monroe, Mr. A. C. Stead, Mr. M. W. Hall, Mr. F. R. Shattuck, Jr., Mr. J. Phipps, Miss A. S. Foote, Mrs. L. M. Dennis, Mrs. F. Goward, Miss Bickford, Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Mrs. A. B. Stevens, Mrs. Sarah Danforth, Mr. H. O. Brooks, Mr. C. H. Burton, Mr. S. S. Gould and wife, D. L. Page, wife and mother.

The Annual Friend

In the old Sun is given the following report on the remains of "The Annual Friend" and its looters:

"W. H. Anderson, Esq., has rendered his report on the condition of the defunct Annual Friend order. He finds that a bad management of affairs existed; that the officers took unduly large salaries; that the securities on their bonds were worthless and that they made a practice of purchasing certificates individually for \$40 each.

## YOUNG MEN OF DRAFTABLE AGE

Consider

## Student Army Training Corps

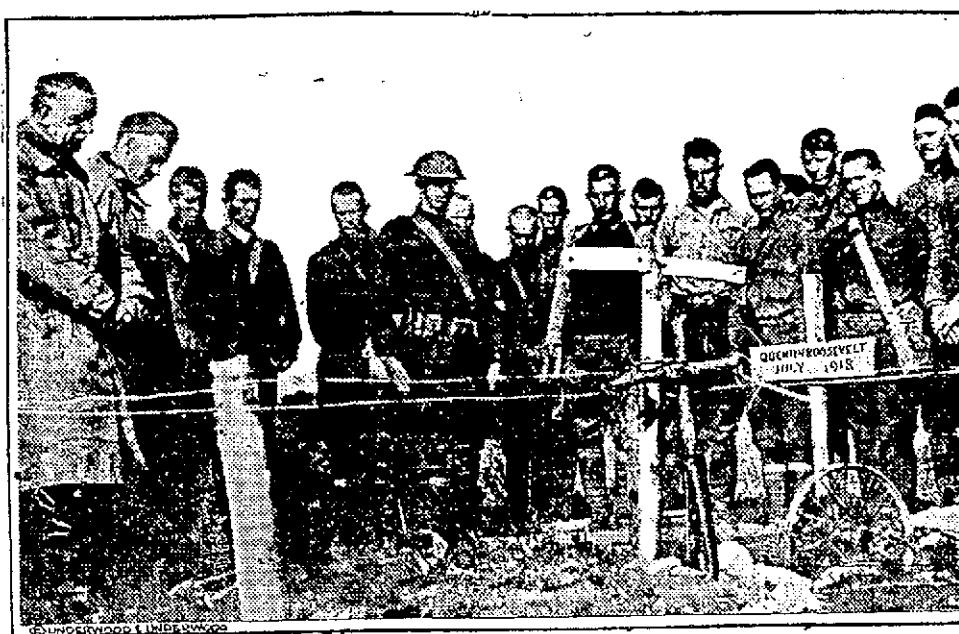
AT

## LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL, LOWELL, MASS.

Applicants must be graduates of High School or have equivalent preparation

For information apply to Charles H. Eames, President, Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass.

SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 30th



QUENTIN ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE

American officers are here shown placing a cross on the grave of Lieutenant Roosevelt while Bishop Wilson recites a prayer. Young Roosevelt was killed when his airplane was brought down July 14. The German markers shown in this picture have since been removed.

and then voting to pay \$100 each for them out of the treasury.

"He found that Smith took out \$8500 in salaries. Staples accepted \$14,000 salary, Wall over \$12,000, and Marr about \$13,000.

"Smith owes the order \$6657; Wall, \$9120; Staples and Marr, \$10,388.91 each. Moreover, Staples overdrove his account to the amount of \$1390.76 and no explanation of this has been offered."

Big Mill Strike

"Operatives in the Massachusetts mills say that the notices of a cut-down were posted in the various departments today. The amount of the cut-down is not mentioned.

"In the Middlesex mills, the notice states that the cut-down will only be temporary. Some months ago there was a raise of 7 per cent in this mill. This will probably be taken away.

After assembly, the rifle is sent to the shooting house, where over a 100-yard range it is "sighted." Five shots are fired after the sight adjustment is made, and four of them must go into a square  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  inches. This makes it the most accurate shooting small arm in the world.

There are two other large plants manufacturing rifles, the Winchester Arms Co. and the Remington Co. The daily production has reached such a point now that there is an ample supply and reserve to equip every man called and to be called.

The boys from the middle west "over there" ought to regard their rifles with special affection. There is scarcely a walnut stock in them but came from some walnut tree over the old springhouse, or on the banks of the old swimming hole. Uncle Sam is scouring the country and pleading with the farmers to sacrifice their walnut trees for gun stocks. No other wood will do as well, and not enough walnut can be obtained. Most of the walnut comes from Oklahoma, northern Texas, Iowa, eastern Missouri, Arkansas, northern Tennessee, Indiana and Kentucky.

This item brings up the subject of wages and mill strikes of which many of our present-day readers know but little of our local history. The rate of wages paid in 1890 averaged about a dollar a day. In 1890 a general strike occurred for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The operatives went out on March 30 and returned June 1 without securing the increase. When the business depression came three years later they were in no humor to strike as they knew it would be of no use. The cut-down was accepted as inevitable but business soon revived and the old rate was restored.

Wages in the mills today are about three times as much as then. The strike was very quiet and no violence was shown anywhere. The I.W.W. was not then in existence and Bolshevism had not been conceived in Russia.

City Hall Dedication

Quarter of a century ago the city council was making arrangements for the dedication of our new city hall. The dedication committee announced the following program:

Selection by Salem Cadet Band

Prayer by Rev. R. A. Greene

Presentation of keys by Commissioner A. A. Haggart

Acceptance and Response by Mayor W. C. Pickman

Selection by band

Address by ex-Mayor C. D. Palmer

Mayor Pickman and ex-Mayor John J. Donovan

Selection by band

Address by ex-Mayor F. T. Greenleaf, W. F. Courtney, Esq., Larkin T. Trull, Esq.

Benediction by Rev. Robert Court, D.D.

This part of the program will commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 14.

THE OLDTIMER.

## MILK—A REAL FOOD

Milk, being a liquid, is sometimes clasped with water, tea and coffee, simply as a beverage, by those who do not understand its value as food. This is a great mistake. If all the water were

to be driven off from a quart of tea or coffee, almost nothing would be left,

and the little that remained would have little or no value as food. If, on the other hand, the water were driven off from a quart of whole milk, there

would be left about half a cupful of the very best food substances, including butter fat, a kind of sugar not so

sweet as granulated sugar and known

as "milk sugar," and also materials

which are needed to make muscles,

bones, teeth and other parts of the

body. All these valuable food substances are ordinarily either dissolved or floating in the water of milk.

Meanwhile Crowder was advancing

in the army step by step.

BAKER GIVES HIM CREDIT

When the United States entered the

war Gen. Crowder was the one man

in the army who was ready to go be-

fore congress with a concrete sugges-

tion for the framing of a selective

draft law.

The result has been that where in

the Civil war the draft riots and gen-

eral public resentment at the unfairness

of the law resulted in only 46,347 men

being inducted into the army out of a total of nearly 800,000 men

drafted, the law which was prepared

almost entirely by Gen. Crowder has

been administered almost without a

complaint.

Crowder himself disclaims all credit

for the draft law, but Secretary of

War Baker has said:

"No one knows so well as I to whom

we are indebted for the selective ser-

vice law in all its bearings, its con-

ception as well as its complex ad-

ministration. The man to whom we

owe the most in this respect is Crow-

der."

## CROWDER'S CAREER FOLLOWS

## CLOSELY THAT OF PERSHING!

## BORN IN SAME STATE

(By Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September.

The careers of Generals Pershing and

Crowder have followed a remarkable

parallel from the time of their birth.

They originated in adjoining coun-

ties in Missouri—Lynn and Grundy-

and are within a year of the same age.

Both were appointed cadets at West

Point, Crowder going first.

Both were commissioned second lieu-

tenants in the cavalry, and saw their

first service together in the Geronimo Indian campaign. Gen. Pershing was detailed as instructor of military tactics at the University of Missouri. Gen. Pershing received a similar assignment at the University of Nebraska. Both studied law and graduated with law degrees.

In the campaign against the Sioux in the early nineties they were together again. Both served in Cuba and the Philippines, and both went as U. S. military representatives to Japan during the Russo-Japanese war.

Crowder was appointed major in 1895, when he was made judge advocate of the regular army, while Pershing jumped from captain to brigadier-general.

Both now hold the maximum rank possible by law to the offices they hold—Pershing a full general and Crowder a major-general, the highest rank that can be held by an officer attached to staff corps duty.

Gen. Pershing's Humanity

"In General Pershing they have not only a great general but a man so human that both their physical and moral needs are constantly in his thoughts. Gen. Pershing believes the war is being fought to preserve human rights and while it's going on he proposes to see that everyone within his reach gets them, whether it concerns his own men or the poorest peasants at the roadside. I've seen his chauffeur turn aside to keep from killing a chicken which had strayed away from the old peasant whose only treasure it was—for chickens are real treasures over there. He expects his men to spare neither themselves nor the enemy to win the war, but he won't tolerate cruelty to harmless persons or to animals. And his men know it and respect it."

Mr. Reavis had just addressed the house in one of the most eloquent war speeches that has been made in congress. Other members returning from France have talked of the war conditions as they found them, but Reavis of Nebraska didn't talk of boundary lines or guns, he just talked of the soldiers as he found them and of the great principles laid down by Gen. Pershing in the conduct of the men themselves.

Reavis wasn't talking for effect or playing to the galleries; he was just telling a plain simple story of "the boys" as he found them over there; and he was telling it to his colleagues in congress, many of whom, like himself, wear service stars for sons at the front, in all the horror and hardness of the trenches. He did not dwell on the horrors of war, but dwelt on the glory of victory, and of the splendid courage with which our men are facing death.

Reavis has a wonderful speaking voice, he is magnetic and unconsciously dramatic. He talked of the boys as he saw them in camp, trench and hospital. He told of their privations and fortitude; of their charges "over the top" and their shattered bodies and gaping wounds. It was his "own red-headed boy over there" to whom his thoughts turned when he saw other boys maimed and dying.

So the call is on for leather leggings made more blurry.

Congressmen Deeply Moved

So he told of the simple and homely

richards.

THRILLING STORY OF OUR BOYS  
TOLD BY CONG. REAVIS

Congressmen Moved to Tears by Recital—

Fine Tribute to General Pershing and Our Boys Over There

(Special to The Sun.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—General Pershing said: "I want those boys of ours to understand the ideals for which they fight; I want them to know that they are crusaders from over the sea, entrusted with the noble task of saving the civilization of this earth. Above everything except winning the war, I want those who return home to be better men physically and morally than when they were sent to me," said Cong. Reavis yesterday to The Sun correspondent. Mr. Reavis is just back from France where he spent a number of weeks in the fighting zone, and was the over night guest of Gen. Pershing at the Gasol chateau which is now his headquarters.

"But in talking for The Sun it was on Gen. Pershing and his personal care and interest in the man that he mostly dwelt.

Speaking in detail of the night spent at the Pershing headquarters, which he described as one of the

## LOCAL HINTS

## AUTO SUGGESTIONS

## THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AUTO TRUCK

## MOTORS AND BIKES

## IT'S PERSHING'S FUEL

That's What Gasoline You Save Sundays Becomes, Says M. Requa, Oil Master

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The importance of gasoline in the conduct of the war is more and more visible in Washington every day.

When the allies began their offensive on the western front it was on a comparatively short line, but this has increased and is now three or four times greater than when the drive began five weeks ago.

The trucks that this country has sent over by the thousands upon thou-

sands are taking the place of railroads, which the Germans are destroying on their retreat. The allies do not take



MARK L. REQUA

time to rebuild the railroads. They don't have to. But it takes gasoline to do all this.

The man who saves gasoline on Sun-

Union Sheet Metal Co.  
LARGE & McLEAN

Makers of Automobile Sheet Metal Parts  
Fenders made from fender metal.  
Experts on repairing radiators and lamps.

WE DO LEAD-BURNING

337 Thorndike Street  
Tel. 1309 Davis Square

## TIRES

GUARANTEED FIRSTS AND FACTORY SECONDS

## ROBES

Light and Heavy Weights, in an assortment That Will Make a Selection Easy.

## DONOVAN HARNESS AND AUTO SUPPLY CO.

MARKET AND PALMER STREETS

## AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY

A.A.A. Auto Blue Books  
Auto Supplies, Vouchers, Boston Auto Supply Co., 96 Bridge St. Open every evening. Next to railroad track. Phone 3805.

Glass Set In wind shields  
and auto lamps, by P. D. McAllister,  
12 Shaffer St. Tel. 4095.

## ACCESSORIES

Will always satisfy you when purchased from LOWELL'S FIRST and LARGEST.

Open evenings. Tel. 3530-3581.  
PITTS, Hurd Street

Anderson's TIRE SHOP

Tires and supplies. Vulcanizing guaranteed. Quick service. Prices reasonable. If in trouble on the road we come to your aid. Tel. 4821-W. 126 Paige St.

Auto Tops Made and re-covered, auto curtains and doors to order; also full line of greases, oils and sundries. Donovan Harness Co., Market Street.

Batteries REPLACED REPAIRED RECHARGED Lowell storage Battery Station, Moody St. Opp. City Hall

Gasoline . . . . . 26c  
Fred's, 125 Moody St. 5 Gal. Pump

## GERMANS MARVELED AT YANKEE INGENUITY

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—To hang onto the heels of a retreating enemy and keep pegging away at him day after day is not an easy undertaking even for veteran warriors.

When the Germans recrossed the Marne northward bound with the Americans not far behind, various units of the American army were called upon for operation in this kind of warfare for the first time. But even German prisoners taken by the Americans gave credit to the Yankees for their spirit of persistence and marveled at their ingenuity and recuperative abilities.

Field operations for the Franco-American offensive virtually were completed in a night. One American division marched all night, part of the next day and that night, and went into action at daylight, July 18. Other divisions accomplished similar tasks equally as strenuous, several of them coming some distance and the boys encountering strange terrain which appeared to stimulate their thirst for adventure as they went on and on, not knowing what to expect next.

The men didn't know exactly just what the schedule called for—that is, they hadn't been told officially. Even captains and lieutenants say they were not notified formally of the attack contemplated—such is the way an army works—but like their men they had a pretty good idea of what was in store for them, or rather of the surprise that was in the making for the Germans.

When the Americans, in conjunction with the French, started the offensive that morning, and kept going until the Germans reached the Vesle, automatically began the task of the various departments in keeping in touch with an advancing army and furnishing it with ammunition, food and great stores of supplies which only armies need.

Several times while the advance

## Derf Spark Plug



No carbonization on point of ignition.

A new departure in spark plug construction with the unique feature of 360 points ignition.

If your cylinders have lost compression and pistons throw oil, then you need Derf Spark Plugs.

## BARTLETT &amp; DOW CO.

216 Central Street.

## C. H. Hanson &amp; Company, Inc.

The remodeling of our buildings damaged by fire has been completed, and the

## Auto Painting Department

has been re-opened—with the SAME WORKMEN as before the fire IN CHARGE. We Specialize on Fancy Lettering.

Rock Street—Telephone 154

## LINCOLN STILL MASTER

Ohio Judge Points Out How Today's Student May Accept His Teachings

BY JUDGE R. M. WANAMAKER  
(Member of the Supreme Court of Ohio)

We think of Lincoln as a logical lawyer, a persuasive orator, a sound statesman. We think of him as the

James Lord, a farmer living in Gosher, Ida., has just received a check for \$1100 for potatoes dug from a three-acre tract. The seed potatoes cost him only the labor of hauling last spring, and he harvested 500 sacks of potatoes, averaging 115 pounds to the sack, for which he received \$175 a hundred pounds.

## RADWAY'S READY RELIEF STOPS PAIN

For Rheumatic—Muscular or Neuralgic Pain

Pour a quantity of Radway's Ready Relief in the hollow of your hand and rub over the part of the body affected.

The rubbing distributes the fluid, opens the pores of the skin, starts the circulation of the blood and soothes the patient.

Radway's 25c  
Ready Relief 50c  
\$1.00

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

TAKEN INTERNALLY  
(Diluted in water)

FOR THE RELIEF OF STOMACH AND BOWEL PAINS, NEURITIC CHILBLAINS, RHEUMATIC, FRACTURES, DYSMENORRHOEA, CRAMP IN BOWELS.

RADWAY & CO., INC., 203 Centre St., New York.

president of the United States, the liberator of a race, the savior of our democracy.

We seldom think of him as a student—and why?

By habit and experience, we asso-



JUDGE R. M. WANAMAKER

which the government may find necessary.

"We may have to ask users of automobiles to conserve one week, and to conserve even more the following week, and then we may find it unnecessary to conserve the week after; in other words, no one can tell just what conditions are going to be, and the best we can do is to keep ourselves in readiness to meet whatever comes."

Consumption of gasoline is increasing at a greater rate than production, Requa explained, and that as long as this continues it would not only be unwise, but unpatriotic, to do other than save and conserve.

## War Keeps Price Down!

"I believe," said Requa, "that if there hadn't been any war the price of gasoline would have been higher than it is now, because, for some time we have been consuming more than we have produced."

Although Requa would make no statement regarding the price of gasoline in the future, it would not be surprising if the government put into effect the standardization of this commodity like any other so necessary in the conduct of the war.

The country's reserve stock of gasoline, according to oil producers, is about the same condition as last year. This country produces about 340,000,000 barrels of crude oil in a year and about 15 per cent of this amount is turned into gasoline, or about 51,000,000 barrels. The country is eating into its store of crude oil at the rate of about 70,000,000 barrels a day, and possibly more.

The growth of exports of gasoline, by barrels, since 1900 are shown in the following figures:

1900	.....	456,000
1901	.....	675,000
1902	.....	2,400,000
1910	.....	6,700,000
1915	.....	10,000,000
1917	.....	10,000,000

Certainly our production of crude oil is not increasing as rapidly as it should be in the face of our tremendous demand. When we consider the remarkably diverse uses of oil products, one million barrels production of crude oil a day does not seem anywhere near sufficient. On top of the war demand, oil has become one of the great motive powers of business and the lubricator of the machinery of our industrial organization. The railroads in one year consumed 42,000,000 barrels of fuel oil. Oil burning steamships are increasing in number, and oil burning naval vessels are multiplying. Think of the thousands of stationary gasoline engines in shops and on farms, all needing oil and gasoline.

A new departure in spark plug construction with the unique feature of 360 points ignition.

If your cylinders have lost compression and pistons throw oil, then you need Derf Spark Plugs.

## AUTO TRUCKS SAVED FACTORY CLOSING

At least one business man in Boston is thankful to the motor car and a country wood lot for preventing a complete shut-down of his business during the New England coal famine. For the wood was transported to his factory over country roads, through deep snow, at a time when he had no coal and could get none.

When he found himself actually face to face with the alternative of buying wood or stopping business, this

man made inquiry and learned that Boston coal yards held their wood at \$14 to \$16 a cord. Even so, none had a truck or team available for immediate delivery of wood.

Then it occurred to him that last fall, while driving his car along the road from Boston to Worcester, Mass., he had noticed a large wood lot, with great quantities of chopped wood piled up. By bit of telephoning he got in touch with the owner, who was perfectly willing to sell any amount of his wood at \$8 a cord, but had no other means of shipping than to sled it to the railroad.

This plan was impossible because of the element of time; and when the business man suggested motor trucks, the woodsman said that, in his opinion, the snow was too deep in the woods for a motor truck to get in, much less get out with a load.

However, the business man declined to take his words for the difficulty, and began consulting motor truck au-

thorities. He found none who cared to tackle the job until he phoned C. S. Henshaw. Mr. Henshaw was so confident of the ability of Dodge Bros. commercial car to go anywhere that he was willing to send out as many as were needed.

The car readily made their way to the wood lot. There for a time it looked as though the venture was ended, for the car sank in the snow to their axles. But every one pulled through, loaded with half a cord of wood. The entire trip took only part of a day, and the wood was unloaded in the Boston boiler room in ample time to avert a shut-down.

## BATTERIES

Batteries need double attention at this season when night driving is common. The most frequent trouble is uncharging caused by the long periods lamps are burned, making the strain on the battery unusually heavy.

The cells should be filled with distilled water at least once a week and the solution in each of the cells tested with a hydrometer. The specific gravity should be kept up to around 1.28; never allow the gravity to drop below 1.23.

If the gravity does get too low have it brought up by recharging. Watch the generator and see that it is working properly.

## Speedometer

Watch your speedometer drive. This part needs inspection and lubrication just the same as any other part. The driving gears should be lubricated once a week. This will make for quiet running as well as adding to the life of the gears.

Ex-Sheriff Newell T. Fogg of Sanford, Me., has devised a life-saving device for skaters, which consists of a hockey stick with 40 feet of line so attached that it can be instantaneously unwound.

## DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

The wartime demand for economical and efficient transportation is being successfully met by this business car.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.

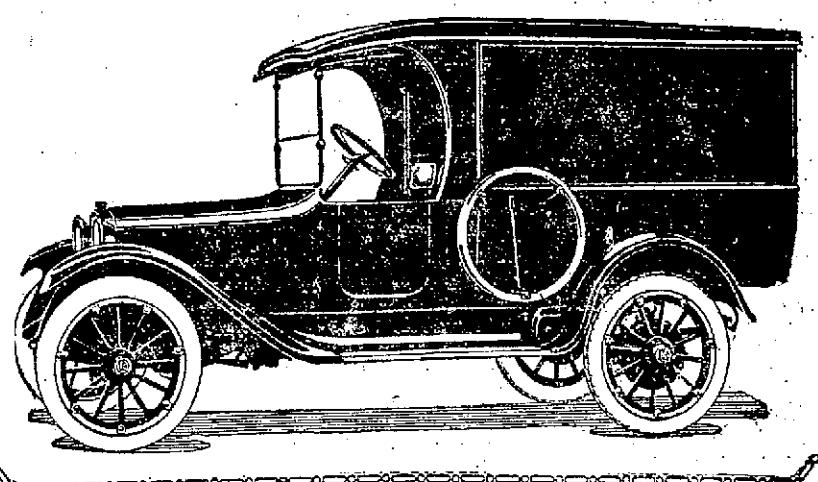
The haulage cost is unusually low.

## Lowell Motor Mart

STEPHEN L. ROCHELLE, Prop.

Moody Street

Rear City Hall



sentient elements, I think it can be put in the four following commandments to the student, using Lincoln's own words:

1. "Hunted for an idea until I had caught it."

2. "Repeated it over and over again."

3. "Put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend."

4. "Bounded it north and bounded it south and bounded it east and bounded it west."

Where did Lincoln get his language, his simple, strong speech? From the Bible, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Aesop's Fables, "Deine's Robinson Crusoe," the Declaration of Independence, Blackstone, and last, but not least, the dictionary that he used and studied continually. These gave him his models or types of that exact and elegant English, in which even the world's scholars recognize him as the unrivaled master.

That interview is so characteristic of Lincoln and so fundamental in the great essentials of his mental life, that I give it substantially in full:

"Well, as to education, the newspapers are correct. I never went to school more than six months in my life. I can say this; that among my earliest recollections I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way that I could not understand. I can remember going to my little bedroom, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their, to me, dark sayings.

"I could not sleep, although I tried to, when I got on such a hunt for an idea until I had caught it; and when I thought I had got it I was not satisfied until I had repeated it over and over again, until I had put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend. This was a kind of passion with me, and it has stuck to me; for I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought, until I have bounded it north and bounded it south and bounded it east and bounded it west."

## FOR WOMAN AND THE HOME

## HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

## LATEST FASHION NOTES BY BETTY BROWN



## The Observant Lady

I have met many employed girls in the city who are planning to take up some course of study in evening school classes, this coming winter. It certainly shows that young folks realize opportunity knocks at the door but once. They want to become efficient in certain lines of work, so that if there is a vacant place on the ladder to success they may feel competent to step up into the higher place. Then again, too much work and no play is a bad policy to pursue, and with recreation at intervals, one may be enabled to accomplish a great deal more. After a tiresome day's work, either in the office, factory or desk at school, there is nothing which will aid as an elixir and shake off that tired, weary feeling, better than some good hard exercises on the gymnasium floor.

This was demonstrated this summer with the classes at Rogers Hall. Even during those hot summer days, a girl needed to relax, to indulge in exercises so that she might become physically fit for her work. It must be taken into consideration that in these days we are all working more or less under a high nervous tension. We are likely to carry our worries along with us from day to day if we do not give our bodies and minds an opportunity to relax. Perhaps you need this sort of recreation.

The other evening I happened to be an eye-witness to a little incident which seems to stay in my mind and which I will put down in my memory book of recollections as an unusual characteristic of human nature. Some friends planned a party for a young man who was soon to be inducted into government service. A very fine gift had been purchased and the presentation speech well memorized so there might be no ellipsis on the eventful evening. The plans materialized as had been expected and the number of guests exceeded anticipation. In fact, everybody was happy. All that was needed to complete the picture, so to speak, was the presence of the guest in whose honor the affair had been arranged. The young people, who were laughing and enjoying themselves immensely, failed to observe the entrance of the soldier-to-be, who came to the door and who in about two minutes had taken in the situation. It was evidently clear to him that all this celebration was for his benefit. He remained three minutes longer, gave a parting glance at the happy gathering, opened the door and walked out quietly.

The rumor of longer skirts is not verified in this model.

ECONOMY WITH DASH

BY BETTY BROWN

In this smart suit there is not a wasted line—or a wasted inch of wool. Coat, sleeves and skirt are severe in the closeness of their clinging, and to complete the economy of material a small vestee, and up-standing collar are of satin. There is a huge silver buckle to set off the blue serge smartness, and a black velvet turban with two scarlet cock feathers hesitates between the military and the romantic air. The rumor of longer skirts is not verified in this model.

IDEAL AND CHEAP

MENU FOR CHILDREN

BY BIDDY BYE

Food prices go up and up—but child appetites and man appetites remain as large and healthy as ever, and it's study and work is to go on they must be satisfied—but at no increase, in cost! The only solution is careful study of food values and food balances, and skillful marketing. Eggs have begun their winter skyrocketing and for average families are out of the question as breakfast staples. So is bacon. Instead of eggs use oatmeal, rice, and wheat cereals cooked with dried fruits, and served with plenty of milk. Serve creamed potatoes, creamed fish, corn muffins, sirups and preserves and fresh fruits as much as possible. Be sure to supply plenty of milk and natural butter for children. Natural butter contains the necessary vitamins or "growth determinants" not found in other animal or vegetable fats.

SUNDAY

Breakfast: Ripe grapes, corn fritters and boiled tomatoes, coffee.

Dinner: Watermelon balls, fresh bread loaf with tomato sauce, glazed onions, browned potatoes, green pepper and lettuce salad, French dressing, peach custard, coffee.

Supper: Hot potato salad, brown bread and butter sandwiches, fruit, cookies, iced or hot tea.

MONDAY

Breafast: Sliced peaches (no sugar), oatmeal with milk and sugar, muffins, honey, coffee.

Lunch: Baked green peppers with rice and bacon stuffing, beet salad, corn crackers, pears.

Dinner: Cream tomato soup, wafers, ham bean croquettes, white sauce, steamed spinach with hard boiled egg, fruit salad, cheese, coffee.

TUESDAY

Breakfast: Ripe pears, boiled rice with milk and sugar, toast, cocoa.

Lunch: Scalloped onions and peanuts, rice muffins, peaches and cream.

Dinner: Braised liver, fried eggplant, creamed potatoes, sliced tomato and cucumber salad, fresh apple-cake, coffee.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast: Blue plums, creamed codfish on toast, coffee.

Lunch: Rice and cheese souffle, creamed spinach, pear salad.

Dinner: Vegetable soup, corn crackers, corn beef hash, baked potatoes, cabbage and beet salad, peach tapioca.

THURSDAY

Breakfast: Baked apple with raisins.

## SWEATERS

—At the

NEEDLECRAFT

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27 PALMER STREET

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Always Fresh

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Sweaters made to order. Knitting and crocheting lessons taught free.

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"GIRLS! MARS IS AFTER OUR SILK PETTICOATS

BY BETTY BROWN

It looks like a hard winter for petticoats.

Women may not wear that sacred emblem of femininity in flannel form because of the wool shortage.

Nor may they cling to the white lingerie confections of summer which encourage the laundry profiteer and the pneumonia germ.

Neither will the ladies be permitted further indulgence in the swish of taffeta or the slinky silence of silk jersey—for Uncle Sam has pronounced them luxuries and put a terrible tax on their purchase.

In Slapping the prohibitive tax on petticoats Uncle Sam did not camouflage the dastardly deed for a minute!

He did not say a tax on "silk" or "undergarments" or "etc."—or anything comfortingly indefinite like that—he said petticoats.

Petticoats have always been the peculiar possession and pest of woman, dominating the lives and fortunes of the sex—except such free souls as Mother Eve, chorus girls, and circus riders.

Cleopatra was no petticoat enthusiast, being addicted to the slit skirt—but no doubt she wore something in Egyptian tissue! Queen Elizabeth had a real passion for petticoats, adoring herself with as many as 17 layers. Our own colonial dames went in for petticoat variations that were works of art in quilted satin. Belles of the 60's took the petticoat idea so hard that they re-inforced satin, and lace originals with wire atrocious known as hoops.

Our grandmothers felt modest and proper in three petticoats. Mother got along with two. Maiden aunt put it to a short and a long. With today's regime of the straight silhouette the tormented petticoat almost gave up the ghost—reduced to the faintest whisper of a wisp of silk crepe!

And now—just when the petticoat was about to resign anyway—Uncle Sam kisses, "luxury!"—penalizes its

very existence—and gives it a determined shove toward "exit!"

Now do you suppose that Uncle's new tax on petticoats could be a hint that he likes us better in the knickers and overalls of the war-workers?

FOOD IS WAR AID,

THIS MAY ASSIST

Make as much corn bread as usual.

Use fresh vegetables and fruits.

Use more milk.

Make cottage cheese.

Use locally made butter.

Use more fish.

Use eggs.

Keep hens in your back yard, and feed them on table scraps.

Use supplies produced in your own locality.

Meat—Economy in the use of both beef and pork is necessary.

At present the supply of beef from medium and lighter grades of cattle is large, and light weight cuts should be eaten by preference in this country.

Flour—The free use of flour is wrong. Purchase with moderation and use with economy. It may be bought in the ratio of 4 pounds wheat to 1 pound substitutes.

Substitutes—All housekeepers are expected to use at least 1 part of substitutes to 4 parts of white flour in all flour products. For rye the proportion is at least two parts of rye to three parts of white flour. Breakfast cereal are not substitutes.

Sugar purchases are limited to two pounds per person per month. Only two pounds of sugar may be bought at a time for household consumption.

To secure sugar for canning apply to local food administrator.

Put up your fruit according to the new rules, making syrups without sugar. Dry fruit instead.

If you do buy candy, do not buy more than one pound at a time.

Waste, especially in garbage, should be rigidly suppressed.

Hoarding—Any householder who buys more groceries, etc., than he customarily keeps at home in peace times is guilty of hoarding, and is working to defeat the food administration's efforts to secure a just distribution of food and reasonable prices.

"GENERAL" HOOVER ISSUES HIS

SEPT. ORDERS TO ARMY

OF U. S. HOUSEWIVES

BY BIDDY BYE

So long as our sons and our neigh-

bor's sons are serving in the firing

trenches the mothers and sisters in

the kitchen trenches cannot be con-

tent without daily serving in the home

war on food waste.

The food administration offices are

general headquarters for the kitchen

army and from them are issued the

general orders which move the great

companies of housewives to wheat or

meat conservation, to sugar savings,

to canning sorties on war gardens,

and to mass attacks on waste.

The orders for September are as

follows:

More liberal use of beef as a re-

sult of markets over-supplied with

light cattle forced off the pastures

by drought. The large supply should

lower beef prices. Housewives are

urged to buy beef parts not suited

to shipment abroad, such as liver,

heart, tripe (stomach), tongue, kid-

neys, brains, and sweetbreads. Prac-

tically cooking these unfamiliar meats

and utilizing them for flavoring with

creams and vegetables.

Restrictions on the use of wheat

flour are practically abandoned, and

the half-and-half purchase rule is

abolished in favor of the new "vic-

tory flour" which includes 20 per cent

wheat substitute ready mixed. For

health's sake, and in order to increase

the national wheat surplus a continua-

ence of the free use of corn and other

cereals is commanded.

Special emphasis is laid on the im-

portance

## NEWS OF THE FILM WORLD

## STAGE AND MOVIE GOSSIP

## OTHER THEATRICAL NEWS

HARRY BREEN  
Appearing at the B. F. Keith Theatre. Next Week

"As Ye Sow," William A. Brady's great New England play, an American drama founded on life and incidents on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, by Rev. John M. Snyder, will be the presentation of the Emerson Players at the Opera House for the coming week. It is unnecessary, of course, to again emphasize the fact that this excellent stage offering, which had such success in the country, will be given with all the enjoyable features of the original production. The members of the company have been seen in comedy and straight dramatic plays, but in the coming week's presentation they will be called on to reveal their real talent.

NOTED STAGE SUCCESS FILMED  
AND VIVIAN MARTIN SCORES  
HIT AS LEADING LADY

World Film corporation presents "A Butterfly on the Wheel," based on the successful stage play of the same name Sunday.

The cast of characters is one of the strongest in the world film features ever seen in a world film feature. George Ralph, John Hines, All these are motion picture artists of the greatest cleverness and popularity.

The story relates how Peggy Admaston and her husband, shortly after their honeymoon, are pulled apart because of the excessive devotion of the husband to business. A friend of the family, Collingwood, is in love with Peggy and endeavors to shake her loyalty to her husband and appears to be successful. She is previously compromised in the eyes of her husband and he divorces her. In the end, fortunately, matters are cleared up and happiness is restored in the Admaston household.

There are many stirring and sensational scenes in this photoplay which

has been produced by the famous motion picture director, Mons. Marquis Tournier, who has many great and successful World Film features to his credit.

"Butterfly on the Wheel" will be shown at the Crown theatre on Sunday only.

Among the other attractions that have been booked to make up the entire Sunday program are a Stateville comedy and a new O. Henry display. This performance will be found one of the most delightful offered in any of the local theatres and be it noted that the "Butterfly on the Wheel" is easily the best attraction in town for the day.

William Fox is noted for his many big productions on the subject of the French Revolution. He has made numerous productions along those lines, including "The Tale of Two Cities," "Da Barry" and others not less notable.

Now he comes forward again, this time with Dustin Farnum, and he offers "Genial Dusty" in "The Scarlet Flower," according to a review section of the troublous times of the awakening of democracy in France which was disgusted with its nobilities and stately pretences. Dustin, as you know, is William Farnum's brother, and is just as eligible a cowboy as his kindly older brother, Wildfire Kingston, "Whinie," as she is called, plays opposite Dusty and is seen as his wife. Now the two perilously become entangled in a mesh of intrigue and treachery, growing suddenly a fair of French nobles, form a story which is most exciting. The scenes are awe-inspiring, while the acting is remarkably strong and convincing. Jane Grey in "The Guilty Wife" will be the counter attraction. It is in five acts.

HARRY MOREY AND WILLIAM S.  
HART IN DIFFERENT PICTURES  
AT THE ROYAL THEATRE

A one-time noted safe blower "goes straight after serving his only term in prison, and investing half his money in war loans, buys a farm and, marrying, tries to live down the past. In two years, by his acts of charity and his straightforward living, he has endeared himself to the community. Then the detective who had sent him up but who admires him, calls at his home and inadvertently tells his wife of his past life. She turns on him and tells the village the secret. In a day he is a man jaded and worn.

Heartbroken, but angered at their lack of charity, he takes out his burglar's tools, determined to show them his contempt by blowing the bank door and robbing all his savings. But the detective, catching his act, fearing such a consequence, gets Belle Folio, a former girl of the cracksmen, whom he has really loved all the time, and who, too, has reformed, and they hurry to the village to save him. But the old man is in darkness and that tools are gone.

What eventually happens to John Olsen and how he proves he is, after all, "all man," is dramatically told in "All Men," the Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Picture, which will be seen at the Royal theatre Monday and Tuesday. Harry Morey is Olsen and Betty Blythe is Belle. Others in the cast are Bob Galliard, George Majeroni, Carlton King and Bernice Siegel.

The following action is "The Hell Hound of Alaska," with William S. Hart playing the part of Yukon Ed, a strong, virile new screen figure. This is a new picture to Lowell fans, and

will prove one of the finest productions in the field. The picture has yet been seen in a Big V comedy and other reels will complete the show.

Sunday's program is an exceptionally fine one, with two five-reel features and comedies, etc. Metro, with present stars, "Riders of the Purple Sage" and others will also appear in Farnum's new heart interest drama, "Seeking

Happiness." Wednesday and Thursday will bring "Kitty Gordon in 'Vera the Medium,'" said to be the greatest picture the noted star has ever appeared in.

THE JEWEL

The Jewel theatre management has arranged a most attractive program for the second concert to be given Saturday afternoon and evening. "The Twin Triangle," a five-reel feature, starring Jackie Saunders, the winsome screen celebrity of appeal and charm, will be the leading photo-play. The story is a combination of suspense situations carefully unravelled by a cast of artists and has to do with gypsy versus society love.

"Would You Believe It," an Essanay comedy drama, will be another feature in the Sunday program. This production is one of the famous Black Cat features and has the double attraction of intrinsic interest and pleasurable comedy.

The "Fable of the Film-Fed Family," will also be on the program and Ade has surpassed his best previous efforts in the present story. The Animated Weekly will be a feature and will round out a most interesting program.

On Monday and Tuesday the Jewel management will once more present the Lowell favorite, Gladys Brockwell, in one of her newest sex productions, "The Old Maid." The picture is in five reels and abounds with interest and thrills. The admirers of Miss Brockwell will find this vehicle most appropriate for the display of the capital sex star. An old K. comic and various other films will complete the offerings for these two days.

"Huffies," a six-reel special feature production, and "Within the Gun," a seven-reel feature, will be the leading attractions for Wednesday and Thursday.

The story of "Raffles" is fairly well known to Lowell audiences, as portrayed on the screen in a production. It will exceed even the most enthusiastic anticipation of movie lovers. "Within the Gun" has to do with an American girl with serious plans for life and worthy ambitions for the attainment of these. The stories in "Huffies" are a student of art and the writing stories dealing with the frivolous life of those about her who manage to make a living. Her association with the people of the artist's quartet leads her to meet an artist with whom she eventually falls in love. At this point the real interest of the story begins and the complications and action which follow complete a most unique and interesting plot.

The young actress Marie Dressler will appear in her latest World comedy, "The Cross Red Nurse." Friday and Saturday's program will include "The Tiger Man," a six-reel Aristed feature, starring William S. Hart; "Sons of Hickok," a five-reel production, a Billy West comedy, the allied war review, the seventh episode of "The Brass Bullet" and Mutt and Jeff.

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

David Wark Griffith, producer of "Hearts of the World," coming to the Merrimack square theatre Sunday night for an engagement of eight days, will bring his great pictures throughout the week and brought to light many new words introduced by the great war, and these appear frequently in the titles during the progress of the production. Mr. Griffith's interpretation of events seems to me to give definitions for the information of those who will see this remarkable drama during its Lowell engagement.

"The words that have been brought into general use during the war are very numerous, and Mr. Griffith's at times as wonderful as they are interesting, for the reason that they seem to convey in such a clear and appropriate meaning expressions that the very educated person has not used for want of the exact word.

It was very need for an appropriate expression that brought about such words as Hun and bouche. It is easier to say Hun than bound, and yet how much more contempt there is in saying Hun.

The following definitions have to do with words that are of historical value since the beginning of the present world.

Barrage—curtain of fire. A certain of exploding shells projected over and in advance of charging infantry, protecting the soldiers from frontal attacks and concealing their movements.

Pollard—name given the French private soldier.

H. A.—Heavy artillery. The heavy guns carrying charges mounting up to 2000 pounds.

Bocche—contemptuous name given the Germans by the allies. Rifle grenade—small bomb fitted with a stem which is inserted in the barrel of the rifle. By the explosion of the rifle cartridge the grenade is projected with great accuracy to a distance of several hundred feet.

Shrapnel—An explosive shell loaded with pieces of metal, which explode over the heads of the enemy. Tremendous damage is done by the flying shrapnel.

Dugout—A room excavated in the ground and oftentimes in the side of a trench, serving as a shelter from heavy shells, and used as sleeping and living quarters. Shelters, made by the troops, is a collection of several deep, with broken rock, tree branches and earth for protection against heavy shells. The German dugouts generally are very elaborate.

Boche Grenade—A small bomb thrown with the hand. The thrower releases a spring which lights a fuse. The explosion is timed to occur when the grenade reaches its mark.

MISS JANE SALISBURY  
Leading Woman with the Emerson All Star Players at the Opera House

of what is promised for the coming week. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the feature offerings will be "Boston Blackie's Little Pal," with Bert Lytell, and "To Him That Beath," with Negative Love in

Continued to Page 5—Second Section

# B.F. KEITH'S

THE AMUSEMENT CENTRE OF LOWELL

Week Beginning Monday, Sept. 23—Twice Daily

The Greatest Patriotic Production of the Year

## "HANDS ACROSS THE SEA"

AN INTERNATIONAL REVUE WITH  
Estelle and Adelaide Lovenberg and Simon Neary  
And a Company of Singers, Dancers and Musicians—Special Carload  
of Scenery and Electrical Effects.

THOMAS F. SWIFT & MARY H. KELLEY  
OFFER \$3000

HARRY BREEN The Rapid Fire Song Writer

BOND, WILSON & CO.

In 13—SUPERSTITIONS—13.

STEVE MAX LANIER

McNALLY, DINUS & DeWOLF  
In "MAKING GOOD"

LILLY MAHER SPRAGUE & M'NEECE  
The Little Prima Donna Entertainers on the Rollers

B. F. Keith's News Pictorial Usual Comedy

## BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS

Tomorrow—Matinee 2 p. m.; Evening 7.30

THE STANTONS—RAY, ROCK & ROMAINE—THE HALKINGS—VANCE & ALLEN—MORELY & McCARTHY SISTERS—BILLY BURNS—SHIRLEY SISTERS—Many New Photoplays.

## LOWELL

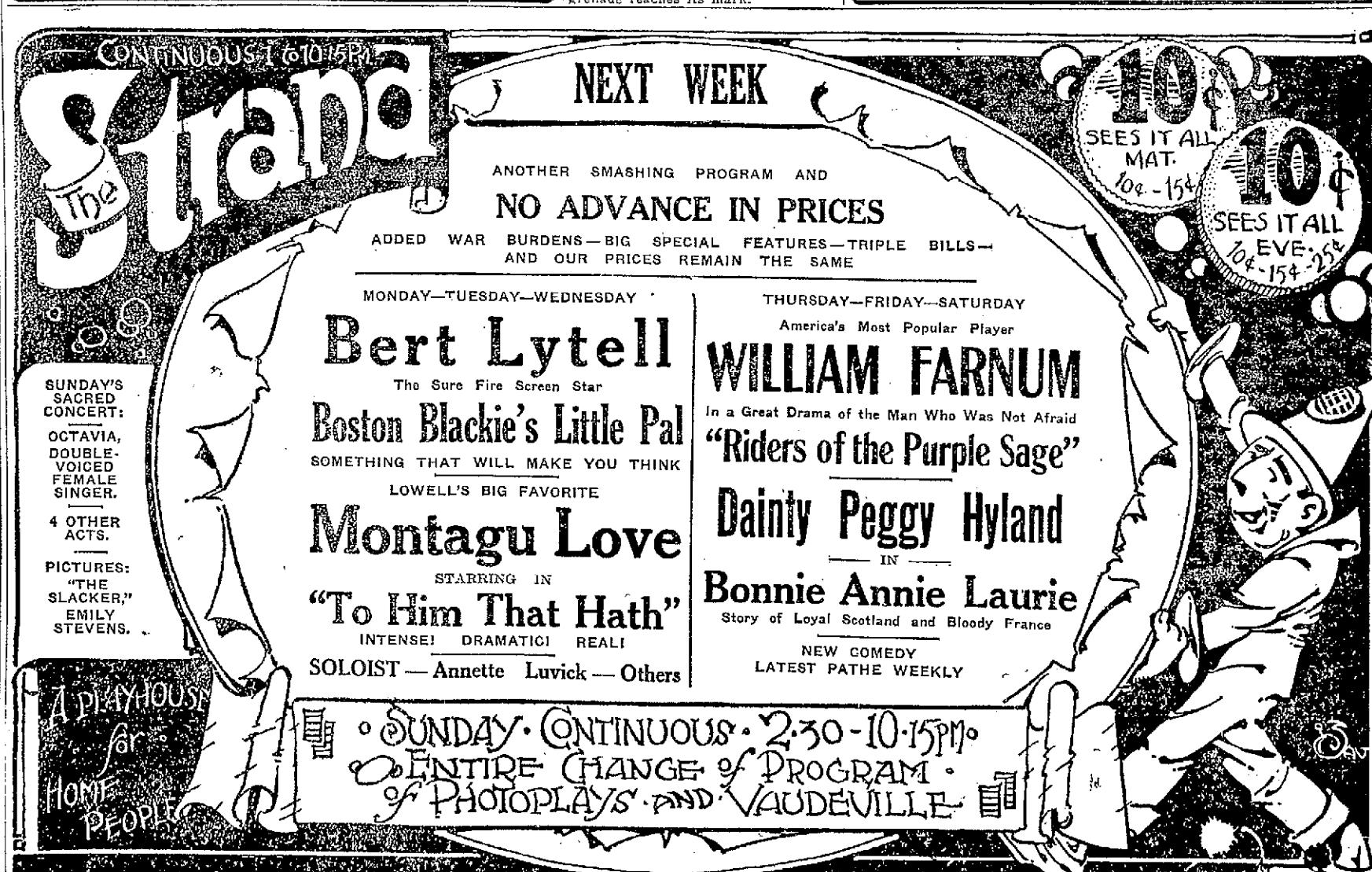
NEXT WEEK  
Commencing  
MONDAY MATINEE

## The Emerson All Star Players

Wm. A. Brady's Great New England Play

**"AS YE SOW"**  
Complete scenic production as presented at the Boston Theatre for one year

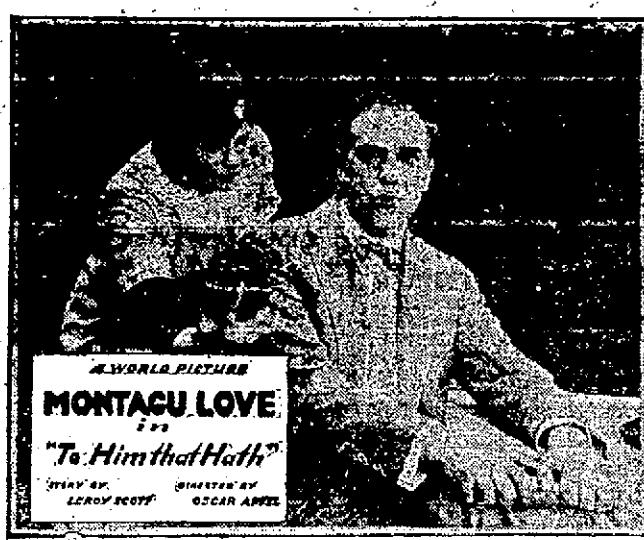
The Musical Comedy Success  
"VERY GOOD EDDIE"



## ON AND OFF THE STAGE

## INTIMATE STORIES OF STARS

## CLOSEUPS WITH THE MOVIES



One of the Feature Film Offerings at The Strand Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

## Amusement Notes

Continued

the stellar role. For the last three days Williams Farnum in "Riders of the Purple Sage," and Peggy Hyland in "Bonnie Annie Laurie."

The program for the Sunday sacred concert will include the following acts: Octave, the marvellous double-voiced male vocalist; Odessa, accordionist extraordinary; Eugene Gilmore & Co., and other refined vaudeville acts. The feature picture will be Emily Stevens in her greatest screen triumph, "The Slackers."

The soloist for the week will be Miss Mary, a lyrical diva. A romantic and exceedingly original picture, "Miss Blenkie's Little Pal," in which the popular Metro star, Bert Lytell will be seen, is one of the attractions for the first part of the week, commencing with matines on Monday. This clever play was taken from the story of that name from the pen of James Boyd, which was published in the "Red Book."

It deals with the work of a "gentleman" crook who, however, is more moral than one of the supposedly honest men of the play.

Romance, in the form of a deep love for Mary, is one of the beautiful facets of "Blenkie's Little Pal," and his innate goodness and moral honesty is shown in his dealing with his "little pal," Bert Lytell, who has a strong screen personality, is particularly adapted for this difficult and complex part and brings out all the finer points of the play with a cleverness which will amaze all the critics. Playing opposite Mr. Lytell in the leading female role, is Rhea Mitchell. The rest of the cast consists of many noted players, some of whom are Howard Davies, Frank Whitton, Rosemary Theby, John Burton, and John Jacoby as the "little pal."

"The Heart of the World" is a World picture with "Montagu Love" in the leading role. The picture deals with the treatment criminals receive. It tells how they are haunted by dæmons when released from within the prison walls and when settling down and trying to do honest work, they are thrown out again and sent back through the unseen hand of the police. Montagu Love, as the young author who pretended to steal in order to protect the name of a good friend, goes to jail. When freedom is gained he tries to get work. He finally lands a job as a very small library attendant, informing his employer that he is an ex-con and he is discharged. He even sweeps floors in saloons but is dismissed because he eats too much lunch.

Readers of Zane Grey's novels will be interested in the adventure that his newest book, "Riders of the Purple Sage," has been pictured for the films and will be shown in graphic form on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at The Strand. William Farnum, the dynamic star, will play the part of Lassiter. The story has to do with several startling incidents

## ROYAL SUNDAY

BIG DOUBLE PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY'S SHOWING

## ENID BENNETT

In the New Triangle Drama in Five Big Acts—

## "SEEKING HAPPINESS"

A Play of Unusual Heart Interest and Well Acted.

## METRO PRESENTS

## "MISS ROBINSON CRUSOE"

As the Added 5-act Play.

MONDAY—Harry Morey in "All Men," Hart in "Hell-Hound."

COMEDY OTHERS

DANCING AT A. O. H. HALL

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Admission 35c including War Tax and Checking

Wall's Five-Piece Orchestra

## LITTLE STORIES OF THE WAR ZONE

## SWISS SURPRISED TO SEE LONDON EATING

LONDON, Sept.—An example of how German propaganda has permeated Switzerland is afforded in the case of Dr. Ehrensparger of Zurich, who came to London to inquire into economic conditions expecting to see the capital starving. At a national restaurant he said he was astonished to find that what cost him four francs in Zurich cost only one franc here. "The idea that the English are starving is ridiculous," he said.

## LYNCHING SOCIETY

## FOR HUN FOOD HOGS

BERNE, September.—The people of Darmstadt have organized a lynching society of 45 members to deal with food-hogs. A man who had boarded a quantity of eggs, bacon and potatoes was their first victim. He was set upon by the members duly elected to carry out the society's sentence and beaten to unconsciousness with clubs.



## FAMOUS PIANISTS' DAUGHTER IN FILMS

One glimpse of a motion picture studio was sufficient to make a famous pianist's daughter capitulate to the lure of the screen drama.

Today Miss Dagmar Godowsky, daughter of Leopold Godowsky, is a member of the "movie" company of Sessue Hayakawa, the Japanese film star.

She was visiting southern California with her father on a concert tour, when she was invited to the studio and remained, as one of the com-

pany's afternoon and evening. Three of the big acts of the present week's bill will be there, including the Stanton's those superior funmakers; the Shirley Sisters, singers; Morley and McCarthy Sisters, comedienne. But



Dorothy and Lillian Gish in D. W. Griffith's Supreme Triumph, "Hearts of the World," Merrimack Sq. Theatre, 8 Days, Starting Sunday, Sept. 22

there will be three others, specially enlarged acts for the day, also. These are: Alice Roosevelt, Rosalie, Romy, Romane, the Hallings and Billy Burns, "Hands Across the Sea," not the old melodrama of that name—but one of the classics of dancing acts, will be presented, as well as the famous old afternoon show by the Lavenberg Sisters and Neary Brothers. Their latest act is quite the most pretentious one they have ever had, and, as its name implies, it shows the dances of

practically all the nations now banded together to which the war is going.

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## REBUILDING SOLDIERS

## HAY FEVER PREVENTION

## NATIONAL PROBLEM

The following article on the prevention of hay fever as a national problem is by William Scheppele, A.M., M.D., president American Hay Fever Prevention association; ex-president American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; chief of Hay Fever clinic, charity hospital, New Orleans, La.:

There is no preventable disease of serious importance that has received so little attention as hay fever. Although ranking as one of the most common of the non-fatal diseases, it is only recently that any organized efforts have been made for its prevention.

The records of the American Hay Fever Prevention association show that about 1 per cent of the population of the United States is subject to hay fever so that the number, about one million, is sufficient to demand the most earnest consideration.

The serious effect of hay-fever is not well understood. From one to two months, and sometimes much longer, the victim of hay fever suffers from symptoms which depress his vitality and lower his energy. Asthma and bronchitis are complications in a large number of cases. In our hay fever clinic at the charity hospital we have had, during this season, two cases of hernia from violent sneezing, one case of mastoiditis and many other complications of minor importance. Marked nervous depression is common among hay fever sufferers as a result of the prolonged respiratory disturbances.

The etiologic relation of pollen to hay fever and hay fever to asthma is now so well established that its consideration need not delay us at this time. Its recognition, however, is an important factor in instituting practical methods for the prevention of hay fever. The American Hay Fever Prevention association has for several years, through the medical and lay press and the state boards of health, kept this fact before the public so that it would be in a receptive condition for active legislative methods for the prevention of hay fever.

Briefly stated, about 90 per cent of the fall cases of hay fever in the eastern and southern states are due to the common and giant rag-weeds (ambrosia elatior and trifida), the remainder being due to the cocklebur (Xanthium), marsh elder (Iva) and a few other weeds, most of which are only of local importance.

In the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states these are replaced by the wormwoods (artemesia) and other weeds a description of which is given in our article published in the reports of the United States public health service.

The goldenrod, roses and rosebushes, associated with hay fever in the public mind, are not responsible. Their pollen is never found on our atmospheric pollen plates which are exposed during all seasons to detect the various pollens found in the atmosphere.

The shell shock patients in the psychopathic ward have planted and harvested a garden that has supplied the hospital with food this summer. This is independent of an 8-acre farm where men are being taught scientific farming. I saw these men coming from the field at noon for mess. Some of them have been severely wounded, but they look like the healthiest bunch of farmers the south could produce.

Under the commandant of the hospital, Col. T. S. Bratton, the work is being carried on by Chief Educational Officer John L. Biley. He has 20 assistants and many convalescents have been trained to act as instructors.

Motor mechanics, telegraphy radio, typewriting, mechanical drafting, shoe repairing, English, penmanship and bookkeeping, printing, newspaper reporting and editing, sheet metal work, plumbing, stove repairing, steam fitting, blacksmithing, electric wiring, tailoring, barboring, baking and clerical work, are some of the courses that are being given.

In many cases the men go back into certain branches of army work. A man who has lost a foot or a leg is just as valuable as a telegrapher as a whole man.

In other cases, where the man cannot be retained in the army service, he has laid the foundation for a trade through which he can earn his living in civil life.

## BIDDY BYE'S GOOD FORM

A street car is almost as public as the open sidewalk, but because one pays for riding many persons think good manners may be left outdoors. The comfort and convenience of fellow-passengers is the concern of every courteous person on the car. It is bad manner to be a "seat-hog" occupying more seat space than necessary with parcels, or by sitting sideways in order to look out the window. It is bad form to talk loudly, or to enter into disputes with conductor or others in the car.

## Legislative Methods

Legislation for the effective prevention of hay fever should include municipal, state and federal laws. City ordinances should not only be enacted against weeds, but, to be effective, should specify that when the property-holder does not cut his weeds, the city may have this done at his expense. In many cases, this is economical not only for the city but also for the property owner.

State laws should specify that land within one mile of municipalities should not be allowed to reach the pollinating stage, and, in the case of rag-weeds, this distance should be five miles.

The real solution of the hay fever problem, however, is within the power of the federal government. Should it be declared a violation of the interstate law to transport seeds of rag-weeds and other hay fever weeds from one state to another, the farmer in self-defense would be compelled to destroy these weeds on his farm. This would not only result in an enormous reduction of hay fever weeds, but would also be of great benefit to the farmer, as the United States department of agriculture has repeatedly shown that millions of dollars are lost

in the production of hay fever weeds. The engineering problems confronting the United States are indefinitely greater than those of any other of the great nations. For an average distance of more than 4500 miles, across the continents and the seas, we must transport all of the men, munitions and supplies which are to represent us in this great struggle.

If you want quick returns, try a classified ad in *The Sun*, Lowell's greatest newspaper.

A mother of six children writes: "My baby was very sick and a friend of mine suggested trying Dr. True's Worm Elixir. Now I have six children and am never without Dr. True's Elixir, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller in my house." Mrs. B. N. Gile, West Newbury, Mass.

Symptoms of worms are: Deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional griping and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids. Itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short, dry cough, grinding of the teeth. Little red points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever. If your child shows any of these symptoms, start giving Dr. True's Elixir at once.

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Others in various types and prices will perhaps interest you in the line of variety.

LOWELL CYCLE SHOP, 98 GORHAM ST. Telephone 508

## Fair Food Prices for the Consumer

For Boston and Vicinity  
Prepared by

## MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION

September 18, 1918

The figures in the second column represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those in the third column are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging. Dealers, however, purchasing at figures other than those shown in the middle column, should change their selling prices proportionately.

COMMODITY	RETAILER PAYS	CONSUMER SHOULD PAY
White	\$1.45-\$1.55 per bag	\$1.40-\$1.70 per bag
White	\$1.45-\$1.55 per bag	7-7½ cents per lb.
Rye	\$1.00-\$1.35 per bbl.	7-8½ cents per lb.
Barley, bkt.	\$9.50-\$12.50 per bbl.	6½-8 cents per lb.
Rice	\$9.65-\$11.00 per 100 lbs.	12-14 cents per lb.
Corn	\$5.75-\$6.50 per 100 lbs.	7-8½ cents per lb.
Corn Meal—Yellow	\$4.50-\$6.00 per 100 lbs.	5½-7½ cents per lb.
Cornstarch—1-lb. pkg.	7½-10 cents per pkg.	10-12 cents per pkg.
Roasted Oats		
Bulk	\$6.25-\$6.00 per 90 lbs.	7½-8½ cents per lb.
10-oz. pkg.	\$3.40-\$3.85 per 3-oz. case	11-13 cents per pkg.
Hominy—Bulk	\$6.00-\$6.50 per 100 lbs.	7½-8½ cents per lb.
Rice	\$8.25-\$11.00 per 100 lbs.	12-13 cents per lb.
Blue Rose	5-8½ cents per loaf	9½-11 cents per loaf
Bread—1 lb.		
Sugar—Gran.		10-11 cents per lb.
Pruises		
40-50	14½-17½ cents per lb.	18-22 cents per lb.
90-100	8½-9½ cents per lb.	11-13 cents per lb.
Raisins		
Seeded Fancy	10½-13 cents 16-oz. pk.	14-16 cents per pkg.
Seedless California	12½-14 cents per pkg.	16-18 cents per pkg.
Beans		
California Small White	13½-16 cents per lb.	16-19 cents per lb.
Lima	14-16 cents per lb.	18-20 cents per lb.
Fluto	9-11 cents per lb.	10-13 cents per lb.
Canned Salmon		
Alaska Pink	\$2.00-\$2.35 per doz. case	20-24 cents per can.
Fancy Red	\$2.35-\$2.15 per doz. case	26-32 cents per can.
Evaporated Milk	\$5.00-\$6.65 per 4-doz. case	13-15 cents per pint.
Tall pint cans		
Condensed Milk	\$7.00-\$8.20 per 4-doz. case	16-20 cents per can.
Full size 14-oz. cans		
Corn Syrup	\$2.60-\$2.73 per 2-doz. case	14-16 cents per can.
1½-lb. cans		
Corn Oil	\$6.95-\$7.00 per 1-doz. case	65-72 cents per quart.
Quart cans	\$7.35-\$7.60 per 2-doz. case	36-38 cents per pint.
Pint cans		
Lard Substitutes	\$10.17-\$10.82 per 3-doz. case	32-36 cents per tin.
1 lb. tins		
Cottonseed Oil	\$8.40-\$8.85 per 1-doz. case	80-90 cents per tin.
Medium size	\$8.40-\$8.85 per 2-doz. case	40-47 cents per tin.
Small size		
Potatoes		
New	\$2.65-\$2.95 per 100 lbs.	2-4 cents per lb.
New	\$2.65-\$2.95 per 100 lbs.	45-48 cents per peck.
Onions—Native	\$2.25-\$2.60 per 100 lbs.	2-4 cents per lb.

\*This is the price for new sugar. A few dealers, however, still have some low-priced stocks on hand which until exhausted can be purchased at the old price of 8½-10 cents per pound.

annually from the neglect of weeds.

While such plans may at first sight appear radical, similar ones are already in force for the protection of our agricultural interests. The transportation of diseased plants and trees into certain states is punishable with severe penalties and there has been no great opposition to their enforcement.

When we realize the great amount of suffering that may be prevented by these means, which at the same time tend to improve the efficiency of our agricultural methods, the enactment of such laws should be strongly urged by all those interested in relieving mankind from the oppression of this disease.

REPORT OF SECRETARY LANE'S COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

Closely in line with the war department's recommendations to make the draft ages 18 to 45, with proviso for training of the younger men, is the report of Secretary Lane's special committee on higher education and industry, just made public, wherein the nation's need for technically trained men is defined and a specific higher education program urged.

The committee, which consisted of Fuller E. Callaway, a financier of La Grange, Ga.; Samuel M. Felton, director general of military railways for the war department, and President E. A. Alderman of the University of Virginia, seeks to show how essential it is, if the government's far-reaching military plans are to be carried out successfully, that the processes of higher education be maintained at the highest possible efficiency—especially those having to do with the future supply of men and women trained in scientific and technical subjects, including teachers in these fields.

REPORT OF SECRETARY LANE'S COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

There are no dues or fees. The unit's activities may be financed by the sale of club buttons, which may be purchased through the national headquarters, and are sold at five cents each.

Membership pledge cards are ordered through a local printer or purveyor from the national headquarters, and local newspapers are requested to print the pledge cards daily.

Daily or weekly reports are made by the unit secretary to the national secretary, giving tabulated lists of new members on forms supplied by the national headquarters.

Local units already have been organized in many towns and more applications for charters are received every day by Myles F. Bradley, the national secretary.

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## REAL ESTATE NOTES

## LOCAL BUILDING ACTIVITIES

## BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE WEEK

## NO BUILDING HERE BUT SALES ARE BRISK

There is still not much doing in the building line in Lowell. If one is to judge by the permits issued at the office of the inspector of buildings at city hall, although there were several permits issued during the week, not one was for the erection of a new building and this despite the fact that there is a scarcity of dwellings now prevailing in this city.

While things are quiet in the building line the real estate men are not complaining for they have as much work as they can handle. There are numerous buyers on the market with the result that a good many dwelling houses are changing hands. There is a great demand for cottages and tenement houses, for those are the only properties it is understood, that banks will loan money on. In the case of a dwelling house with several flats, the purchaser in order to obtain money from a local bank must show that he will occupy one of the tenements himself, or in other words, he must prove that he is not buying for investment. The building permits issued at the office of the inspector of buildings at city hall during the week were as follows:

To Narcisse Desmarais for the erection of an addition to the building numbered 3803 Riverside street at a

J. F. McMahon & Co.

Plumbing and Heating

Gas and Water Fitting

We specialize with Richardson

boilers. Estimates given on large

or small jobs.

51 UNION STREET, LOWELL

Office Tel. 1576-W. Res. Tel. 1372-12

Graham R. Whidden

INSURANCE

OF ALL KINDS

312 Hildreth Building. Tel. 144

Thomas H. Elliott

Established 1885

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

84 Central St., Cor. Prescott

J. J. Spillane & Co.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

Estimates Furnished

26 ANDOVER STREET

2429—Telephone—1034

\$465,000,000 STOLEN

All That Little Belgium Had in Public and Private Funds, Huns Have Taken

LONDON, England, Sept. —Germany will have a big bill to pay Belgium after the war.

Her collection of indemnities from Belgium up to last November reached the huge total of \$465,000,000, according to Lord Robert Cecil.

This sum is exclusive of enormous "fines" on Belgian cities and confiscatory exactions from firms and persons which have amounted to no more than ordinary theft. These exactions have not been estimated, but no doubt will equal or exceed the "official" payments demanded from the Belgian government.

"These monstrous exactions will be taken into account when peace terms are arranged," is the significant comment of Lord Robert Cecil.

The world knows how Belgium has been laid waste by the German occupation, but it knows little of the wholesale larceny committed by the Hun governing authorities from private concerns and individuals. Men who were formerly wealthy Belgians are now poor, their fortunes having been taken a little at a time on penalty of imprisonment.

During 1915 and 1916 the Germans exacted from Belgium an indemnity of 40 million francs (\$8,000,000) a month "for the expenses of administration." At the beginning of 1917, however, the Hun found that, while Belgian industry was paralyzed, the banks still had plenty of cash on hand, so they raised the indemnity from 40 million to 60 million francs (\$12,000,000) a month, which the little country has been paying ever since.

The method of collection of these fines is simple—and easy. The Germans issue bonds in the name of the Belgian provinces and these forced loans are allotted to the banks. Unless the latter pay their allotments within a stated time, their doors are closed and they are fined. It stands to reason, that after the war these bonds will be worthless because the provinces will be unable to take them up.

This system has been only a part of the German campaign for impoverishing Belgium. The Huns have made it a crime to sell or buy gold, and what gold there is left in Belgium is hidden under ground. Silver, nickel and copper coins have disappeared, having been either sent to Germany or hidden by the owners. Paper money and zinc coins are now the only medium.

The thefts of money, valuables and metals from Belgian firms and individuals has been without regard for justice, although carried out under a pretense of fair dealing. The Belgians are required to bring all they possess in copper, tin, nickel, brass, silver or alloys of these metals to designated depots, whether in use or not. This included all sorts of hardware, door-

PERFECTION HEATERS

Will save your coal and heat your rooms during these cool days before you start your boiler or furnace.

They begin to heat at once. No dirt or ashes.

Cheapest heat known. Order at once as the supply is very limited.

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first permits issued during the week not one was for the erection of a new building and this despite the fact that there is a scarcity of dwellings now prevailing in this city.

While things are quiet in the building line the real estate men are not complaining for they have as much work as they can handle. There are numerous buyers on the market with the result that a good many dwelling houses are changing hands. There is a great demand for cottages and tenement houses, for those are the only properties it is understood, that banks will loan money on. In the case of a dwelling house with several flats, the purchaser in order to obtain money from a local bank must show that he will occupy one of the tenements himself, or in other words, he must prove that he is not buying for investment. The building permits issued at the office of the inspector of buildings at city hall during the week were as follows:

To Narcisse Desmarais for the erection of an addition to the building numbered 3803 Riverside street at a

cost of between \$200 and \$400; to Thomas F. Green for the erection of a concrete garage at 296 High street at a cost of \$500; to Frank J. Collins for the erection of a hancock at 236 Princeton street at a cost of \$55; to Andrew Y. Rodger for the repair of fire damage at 17 Bolt street at a cost of \$1500; to George Husson for the construction of two piazzas at 106 Pawtucket street at a cost of \$300; to James H. McDermott for the changing over of a store into a tenement at 8 Elm street at a cost of \$25; to Queen A. Pigeon for repairs to a piazza at 19-21 Farmland road at a cost of \$25; to James F. Addison for the building of a hancock at 21 Sixth avenue at a cost of \$45; to J. B. Sciaro for the changing over of a storage shed into a garage at 130 Avon street at a cost of \$100 and to Austin Callery for the building of a storage shed at 85 Wentworth avenue at a cost of \$50.

To Narcisse Desmarais for the erection of an addition to the building numbered 3803 Riverside street at a

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GENERAL CONTRACTOR

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DRY SLAB WOOD, MILL KINDLING

WOOD, SPRUCE EDDINGS, HARD

WOOD, HARD WOOD BUTTS, HARD

and SOFT WOOD TRASH. I guarantee my \$1 and \$2 Loads of Mill

Kindlings to be the best in Lowell.

If not as represented the wood is free.

E. F. Gilligan & Co.

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Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer

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MONEY LOANED ON REAL

ESTATE

Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgage. Old mortgagors can have money advanced on undivided estates anywhere.

THE LOWELL MONUMENT CO.

1060 GORHAM STREET

knobs and window fastenings not excepted.

The Germans then offer what they consider a fair price for the metals. If it is refused, they confiscate them. After the time for voluntary delivery of metals has expired, the Huns raid every house and strip it of its metals. The same practice is applied to factories and shops.

DIRECTS ALL MERCHANT SHIPPING

John H. Rosseter, who has been named by the United States shipping board as director of operations, is tackling one of the biggest jobs ever passed up to a citizen of the United States. It will be his duty to direct the movements of every merchant ship flying the Stars and Stripes, using each vessel to the best advantage of the country.

Rosseter is a Californian who at 13 years was an office boy, at 25 sub-manager of the San Francisco house of W. R. Grace & Co. and at 35 its schools of America.

He thinks that movement is a "form of emotional hysteria."

He believes that all American school children should study German and be able to speak it.

Clexton opposes any further raids on German in schools, and hopes that all schools will dig up German textbooks after the war and that every school will have its German classes.

I consider the nation-wide movement and the methods which have been introduced into all the business enterprises of smooth-working efficiency.

REPORT OF BIRTHS

Sept.

4—To Mr. and Mrs. Jozef Klatka of 3 Beharrell av. a daughter.

6—To Mr. and Mrs. Luther N. Sager of 282 Spring St. a son.

9—To Mr. and Mrs. Red Gregoire of 267 Appleton st. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Marylyn Strojek of 6 Perry's ct. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Timothy G. Mahoney of 228 Charles st. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fane of 11 Winter st. a daughter.

11—To Mr. and Mrs. Antonio C. Peter of 102 Tremont st. a son.

13—To Mr. and Mrs. Roger J. Hayes of 234 Mammoth rd. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sarah Serrin of 62 Elm st. a daughter.

13—To Mr. and Mrs. George E. Reed of 11 Nesmith st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Cassidy of 67 Gage st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Pascall of 108 Elm st. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. David T. Egnatoff of 30 Davidson st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Vlachik of 18 Warren st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tschomis of 43 Broad st. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Kadir of 15 Queen st. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm A. Miller of 2 Harrison pl. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Domizio Liumfa of 236 Alken st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward of 3 Ledge st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Emile Trudeau of 72 Sparks st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Clark of 170 Holyrood av. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. Queenan of 170 Franklin st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Prat of 107 Leverett st. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Flanzgan of 105 Central st. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Manuel C. Sousa of 105 Central st. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Quale of 24 Thordike st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Comito of 5 Racine st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Chalide of 87 W. Third st. a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cote of 161 Gates of 34 Fenwick st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Marimont of 87 W. Third st. a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wissel Kuslik of 91 First st. a son.

Frederick Dugdale, M. D.

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DISEASES

RHEUMATISM, neuralgia, neuritis,

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ritis, gout, catarrh, epilepsy,

CANCER, TUMORS, piles, fistula

and rectal diseases WITHOUT TELLING

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EYE, ear, nose, throat, stomach,

and furnish the wall paper. Dealer in

wall paper, hanging, covering, and

painting. Estimates on charge of

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MAX GOLDSTEIN

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FRIDAY

## REAL E

## THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

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## FOREIGNERS AND ENGLISH

All over this country there is a movement in favor of having all classes of immigrants educated to the use of our language in order that they may the better be able to study our institutions and discharge the duties of citizenship. The National Security League is doing a great amount of work in this direction not only in showing the necessity of such a movement, but in providing facilities for making it a success.

In the past various nationalities have come to this country in large numbers and continued to use their own language without any apparent desire to learn English. In this way they have blocked their own progress and kept up a form of seclusion that would be wholly unnecessary and even preposterous, if they were able to read and write English. It is therefore, for their benefit, as well as for the benefit of the nation at large, that they should take up the study of English, in order to be able to mingle freely with all classes of citizens wherever they happen to locate in this country.

Our evening schools are available for such citizens and in connection with some of the mills, it is expected that part time schools may be started so as to afford those who work in the factories an opportunity to learn the use of the English language. The ability to use the language orally, however, can be learned without going to school, simply by conversing with those who use it. The foreigners themselves can make rapid progress in the use of English if they only try to express their ideas in this language, rather than in their native tongue.

The great mistake that most foreigners make is in clinging to their native language with a sort of religious devotion. If they considered even their own interests, they would take every opportunity of mingling with people who speak English so that in a short time they might pick up a vocabulary sufficient for ordinary purposes. We have no doubt at all that if these people be led to see their mistake in making no effort to learn English, they will speedily change their policy and co-operate most cordially with the National Security League which is endeavoring to make this a one language nation. It is all very well to be able to speak two or more languages but in this country it is a business necessity to speak English, and not only to speak it, but to be able to write it, an accomplishment which with the opportunities now available, is brought easily within the grasp of every intelligent immigrant.

It is noticeable that the Swedes who come here are almost invariably able to speak English almost as well as many people born here, even after a residence of six months. There is nothing difficult about it for anybody who sets about the task with an earnest purpose to master it. The Poles, Italians, Lithuanians, Russians, Syrians, Armenians and to some extent the Greeks also do not show much inclination to drop their native tongue; and this explains why these various peoples cling together in colonies. If they could speak English they could go anywhere without being isolated or unable to hold intercourse with their neighbors.

## MORE GERMAN LIES

Germany is now spreading among her people the false charge that the allies will be satisfied with nothing less than the destruction of the central powers. This is but another scheme for deluding the German people, and is on a par with the statement circulated among the German soldiers to the effect that the allies shoot all their prisoners in order to avoid feeding them and that they are murdering German non-combatants wherever found.

The allies are not bent upon destroying the central powers, nor are they bent upon ill-treatment of the German people, who have already suffered fearfully from being exposed in solid formation to slaughter by the guns of the allies. For this the allies wasn't nominated. The candidates do not nominate themselves and anybody who has a vote should take sufficient interest in state politics to attend the primaries and vote for the man he thinks best qualified for the various offices.

There has been talk of issues in this campaign, but the main issue at the present time, in fact the only all absorbing issue on which all candidates should agree, is that of supporting President Wilson and his administration in their efforts to win the war. This issue comes home to every citizen; and if for no other reason, he should go to the polls and discharge his duty in voting for the man he believes to be most capable of helping to win the war.

FOREIGNERS AND ENGLISH

vital should be to prepare for opportunities that may be available and which can be grasped only by those who have made due preparation. It would be surprising to most people to learn how many opportunities have to be let pass in the life of a single individual for the lack of just a little more education. Why not get that little so as to be able to grasp opportunities that are now beyond your reach?

The vocational school to be conducted during the coming season in the evenings affords opportunities of learning the rudiments of several trades. Those who make little progress in mental studies often succeed in mechanical work, such as is taught in the vocational schools. The courses for boys include carpentry, machine shop practice, electric work, automobile repairing and other branches, all very attractive. There is also a number of courses in dressmaking and domestic science for girls. All these classes should be well attended.

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK

The prospectus for the University Extension courses to be conducted this winter under the direction of the state board of education, is now out, and should receive the careful attention of young people who have any desire to improve their education by attending such classes in the evening. The plan is to provide a professor or other teacher of high standing wherever a class of twenty students or over wishes to take up any line of study as is provided for in the extension course offered.

The subjects treated are such as the majority of students find necessary as a means of advancement in their chosen avocations. They include botany, economics, education, English composition and literature, public speaking, fine arts, French, German, geography, geology, history, international law, music, Spanish, zoology.

The courses in this city last season were conducted at the high school, among them being two courses in advanced English conducted by Prof. Long of Harvard. These courses will be repeated during the coming season if there should be a sufficient number of applicants. The formation of college extension classes is usually announced through the press in time to give intending students an opportunity to apply for membership. The expenses of the courses are merely nominal, with the exception of the books required, which usually cost \$4 or \$5. The classes offer a very valuable opportunity for ambitious students. Some students take up several courses each season, so that in the end they can secure a college degree.

This department is under the personal direction of Mr. James A. Moyer, who takes a keen interest in the progress of young people through the facilities so bountifully offered by the state in these courses.

## APATHY IN POLITICS

In regard to the primaries to be held on Sept. 24, it is understood that in spite of all the political rallies that are being held, the voters in general are taking very little interest in politics. They are thinking mainly of the great war, of their sons who are "over there," or who are about to go. Under the circumstances it is very difficult to interest the voters in the merits of political candidates at the present time. For this there are many reasons, yet it is necessary that in spite of every other responsibility, the citizens should see to it that the very best men are nominated for state offices at the coming primaries. There are local contests for senator and representative that should receive careful attention, while the selection of candidates for higher offices should not be allowed to go by default.

When general apathy prevails in a political campaign, it is usually a small minority of the voters who select the candidates. Then on election day when nearly everybody who has a vote comes out, there may be some grumbling as to why such and such a candidate wasn't nominated. The candidates do not nominate themselves and anybody who has a vote should take sufficient interest in state politics to attend the primaries and vote for the man he thinks best qualified for the various offices.

There has been talk of issues in this campaign, but the main issue at the present time, in fact the only all absorbing issue on which all candidates should agree, is that of supporting President Wilson and his administration in their efforts to win the war. This issue comes home to every citizen; and if for no other reason, he should go to the polls and discharge his duty in voting for the man he believes to be most capable of helping to win the war.

## MENACE OF INFLUENZA

The danger of the influenza epidemic spreading in Lowell is causing some alarm. Some people are of the opinion that it would be well to have the soldiers from Camp Devens barred from coming here for a brief period or until the epidemic subsides at that camp where there are now some thousands of cases of the disease. Judging from the number of fatalities due to this epidemic in other cities, such as Boston, it is certainly a very malignant disease. So far as can be judged, it is quite as bad as

diphtheria and much less susceptible to medical treatment.

Should this epidemic spread in Lowell, it would be necessary to close the schools and the theatres so that the importance of taking due precautions before it is too late, must be apparent to our city authorities. The people of Lowell have only the kindest and most sympathetic feelings for the boys from Camp Devens, but if the public health and safety be menaced by their coming here, then it would be better that they should remain away until the epidemic subsides.

## CARDINAL FARLEY

In the death of Cardinal Farley, the Catholic church loses one of her most zealous, most learned and indefatigable dignitaries. He rose to the high position of cardinal by long years of hard work as curate, parish priest and secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, a position which he held for eleven years and which gave him an experience that fitted him admirably for the duties that fell upon his shoulders when raised to the cardinalate to preside over the greatest diocese in the entire world. Cardinal Farley was deeply beloved by his flock and by his devoted labors, his great charity and saintly life, he endeared himself more to the poor and lonely than to those of affluent circumstances. So well beloved was he by his people that on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his ordination, the people of his diocese presented him \$300,000 to pay off the debt on his cathedral. The exemplar of every virtue, he was as might be expected, a true American, patriotic and proud of his citizenship.

## THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Next week, a great many young men in this city will probably be engrossed in filling out their questionnaires for the local exemption boards. That we understand, is not an easy task, but one that must be performed with extreme care. The questionnaires call for so much specific information that only few young men can furnish the answers properly without legal assistance. It should be remembered that any attempt to evade direct answers or any falsification in the answers is liable to bring serious consequences. For this reason, the utmost care will be necessary in answering each query plainly and truthfully.

## THE EXEMPTIONS

It has been announced that munition workers, ship builders and railroad employees will be exempt from military service under the new draft. There are other essential lines of business which will also be exempt, and among these are included the men employed by press associations handling war news. If the exemptions stop there, it will be necessary perhaps to recruit a number of women to fill editorial chairs and assume reportorial duties. Military training would do some editors a vast amount of good.

## SEEN AND HEARD

Private J. H. Onions who has previously been absorbed in farm work in Iowa told a pacifist who asked him why he was going overseas to fight, that he hoped he might in due time, get close enough to the Kaiser to make his eyes water. Which was rather next for an unprofessional punster.

Yes, it's cold enough so that we shall either have to take back our overcoat from our "uncle's" or go in debt for an overcoat. Both involve hardship.

The police show a disposition to clean up Lowell of vicious women who have absolutely no excuse for not working at honorable employment, and their efforts deserve commendation and co-operation.

No, your idea of an essential employment may differ widely from what Crowder believes and Crowder, old boy, has the authority, hasn't he?

It was the Sewer Herald that broke the story on the public that it was rumored the kaiser had abdicated and the public paid as much attention to it as does to most of the wild stuff in the Sewer Herald.

No football at the high school? As well, soon our lads will be learning bayonet skill and it's so much livelier.

## Part of Eve's Dress

Bessie came running to her grandmother holding a dry, pressed leaf, obviously the relic of a day long gone by. "I found it in the big Bible, grandma," she said. "Do you suppose it belonged to Eve?"—Boston Transcript.

## Experts Disagree.

The conversation turned to the subject of damage suits, and this anecdote was recalled by Senator George Sutherland, of Utah.

A man in a western town was hurt in a railroad accident, and after being confined to his home for several weeks he appeared on the street walking with the aid of crutches.

"Hello, old fellow," greeted an acquaintance, rushing up to shake his hand. "I am certainly glad to see you around again."

"Thanks," responded the injured one. "I am glad to be around again."

"I see you are hanging fast to your crutches," observed the acquaintance.

"Can't you do without them?"

"My doctor says I can," answered the injured party. "But my lawyer says I can't."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## Kultur (Such as it is)

(From the Frankfurter Volksstimme) At the Hotel Weber at Alexanderbad the guests were just seated at dinner when a procession of angry women stormed the room. The visitors abandoning their precious delicacies, made a wild rush for the stairs, and howling with fear, they hid themselves in the cellar.

The women were not slow to do themselves well on the abandoned food, and all around were heard the words, "Really splendid" and "Just like pre-war days."

In the midst of their feasting the women caught sight of a visitor whose corpulence had prevented his flight, and who lay cowering under the table. His presence infuriated them to such a de-

gree, leaving their beautiful food, they hauled him forth out of his comfort and set about him with clubs until he lay unconscious and bleeding from many wounds.

"There," they cried, amid tigerish howls of rage, "this will remove some of your superfluous fat, you gluttonous swine!" Truly it was a scene to be immortalized on canvas!

## Girls

(Note: The Man About Town of the Salem News thought this poem was good enough to print and so do we.)

If you are up against a bruiser and You're feeling pretty sore and licked beyond a doubt—GRIN! Don't let him see you're fuming, let him know with every cloud, Thought your face is battered to a pulp, your blooming heart is stout;

Just stand upon your pins until the beggar knocks you out and—GRIN! This life's a bally battle, and the same advice holds true of—GRIN! If you're up against it badly, then it's only one out you so—GRIN! If the future bleak as thunder, don't people like you rebuff: Just cultivate a cast-iron smile of joy the whole day through;

If they call you "Little Sunshine," wish the thespes' troubles too—GRIN! And—GRIN!

From "Do Your Bit."

## THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

If there should be any anxious inquiry as to why The Sun did not print an account of what was probably an excellent outing enjoyed by members of the Ward Four Improvement association last Sunday at Smith's Grove, South Lowell, the editor of The Sun tells me the reason. No account of the outing was printed in this paper because an account which was supposed to be sent in did not make the city room of The Sun until Friday morning. This account which was well written, described something happening last Sunday, about five days afterward. I do not claim that The Sun unadmirably prints news two minutes after it happens, but the labor famine has struck this newspaper business just as hard, in some respects, as it has struck other industries. But we are a daily paper and we had to draw the line on printing an account of something five days afterward and have to omit just that much live news to make room for it.

You Sun readers who may have possibly missed the story we had in our paper Friday afternoon about Privates de Clercq, the Belgian young man who used to live here and work in the mills and who went to Belgium to serve four years faithfully in that brave little army which prevented Europe from falling into the Huns' clutches, will do well to hunt up that issue and read that story printed on the front page of the 7 o'clock. I say read it and have in mind that after reading it, I hope you will think about what it means. Here is a case where de Clercq has lost, so far as he knows now, his wife, his home and his country, but as the heading of the story says, "Good cheer still lives in his heart." Who is there of us here in Lowell, who have lost all that he has lost? Confidentially, between you and the Man About Town, after I read that story I thought this was about the poorest time to tolerate chronic whiners in the community, that I had ever known.

I am glad I have an opportunity to command the enterprise of the war camps community service in taking steps preliminary to establishing an information booth for the benefit of soldiers and sailors at the railroad station. It can do a good work in this community. This particular branch of war work, the war camps community service, has been established and supposedly active here for a period extending now well over eight months and of much expected of what it would do here, results to date show but little accomplished. Two secretaries have been employed. The present secretary, to be fair to him, certainly has not been here long enough so that a balance sheet should perhaps be drawn on him. However, to date, all that the war camp community service has tried in a public way was an athletic carnival at the armory held there about the middle of last January and I am told this was not altogether a glorious success.

I have never been accused of being unfair in this col. and if I err in what I state above, I am ready to accept truthful correction. You see, there is just as much call for all kinds of war work and war activities to be business-like as there would be if their purpose was a more mercenary one. I mean by this that it would be exceedingly gratifying to the public at large, which is generously supporting these various forms of war work, if each branch of patriotic activity would, every month, issue a statement reviewing what it

has done, results to date show but little accomplished. Two secretaries have been employed. The present secretary, to be fair to him, certainly has not been here long enough so that a balance sheet should perhaps be drawn on him. However, to date, all that the war camp community service has tried in a public way was an athletic carnival at the armory held there about the middle of last January and I am told this was not altogether a glorious success.

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The whole craft is so large that to move it on the ground without the help of its own engines it is necessary to employ a special tractor automobile. Yet in the air this giant airplane is very easy to fly and no special knowledge of aeronautics is required to see that it has a wonderful future before it. The present model has, of course, been designed expressly for war purposes, but it has enormous possibilities for peace uses.

An imposing array of all the types of big guns now in use is to be seen in the shops here with 4000 gunners advancing them through all stages. On one side are the monster guns mounted on railway trucks with 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch rifles, and the huge 8-inch and 9.2 howitzers drawn by tractors. Others forms of this heavy artillery are the 155-millimetre, the 4.7-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch guns, in the field guns of the famous French 75 pattern and the 155-millimetre howitzers. They look doubly monstrous in their war paint, with fantastic camouflage smeared over rifles and huge armored trucks.

The smallest field piece in this vast arsenal is the little French 37-millimetre, or one-pounder, which, under the Hague convention, is the minimum gun firing explosive shells. Even in this workshop where the guns are being hurried forward to the front, one observes that the same Hague convention which the enemy ignores is being observed by the allies.

## SEAMEN HAVE WAR DISTINCTION IN WAR

LONDON, Sept. — (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—"Good luck to you all and may you all evade the fishers," is the characteristic way in which Secretary G. W. McCrea of the Hull Seamen's union concludes his annual report. "Since my last report," he says, "over fifteen thousand seamen have paid the price, besides many hundreds of passengers and service men."

The enemy is not content with sinking ships and crews, but they err about afterwards ramming the wreckage in the hope of killing the survivors and leaving no trace of their dandish work. No punishment could be too bad or too hard for a nation who knows nothing of sympathy, pity, kindness or affection, but who excel in ruthlessness, rapine, murder, robbery and every kind of brutality which banishes and savagery can suggest.

The creatures who ask for them not to be punished are worse than the Huns themselves and should be packed off to their friends in their spiritual home.

"The seamen have won distinction during the war and we don't want

"The seamen have won distinction during the war and we don't want

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